

Lat History vol. 9.

T H E
Cattle-Keeper's Assistant;
O R
COMPLETE DIRECTORY

F O R
*Country Gentlemen, Sportsmen, Farmers, Graziers,
Farriers, Game and Cow Keepers, Horse Dealers, Carriers, &c.*

BEING A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
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(MADE BY PERSONS OF NOTE AND EXPERIENCE)

For the CURE of every DISTEMPER incident to
**HORSES, || COWS, || SHEEP, || HOGS, &
OXEN, || CALVES, || LAMBS, || DOGS,**
(*With Descriptions of the Symptoms*)

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To which are added,

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IN ORDER TO A HEALTHY

PROPAGATION and INCREASE of their several Species,
and a PREVENTION of their MALADIES;

A L S O,

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AND FOR MORE READILY STATING

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O F

H O R S E S.

Directions to be observed in the Choice of Horses.

NEVER Bargain for a horse before you ride him, because he may start and stumble, though handsome to look on. But first examine, strictly, his teeth, eyes, legs, and wind; and then, to know his Age, raise his upper lip with your finger and thumb: if his teeth shut close, he is young; but if they point forward, and their upper and under edges do not meet even, he is old; and the longer his teeth are (the gums being dry and shrunk from them, looking yellow and rusty), the older he is.

If his Eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to their bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but when muddy, cloudy, or coal black, they are bad.

If his knees are not broke, nor stand bending and trembling forward (which is called Knuckling), his Legs may be good; but if he step short, and digs his toes into the ground, beware of a Founder, or at least a contracted Back Sinew.

If his flanks beat even and slow, his Wind may be good; but if they heave double and irregular, or if (while he stands in the stable) he blow at the nostrils as if he had just been galloping, these are signs of a Broken Wind.

Next inquire whether he bite, kick, stop, or start. A horse may be found, though guilty of all four; and as they are not to be discovered by barely looking on the horse, I refer you to his keeper concerning them.

A horse with thick shoulders, and a broad chest laden with flesh hanging too forward, and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a Collar than a saddle.

A horse with thin shoulders and flat chest, whose feet stand boldly forward and even, his neck rising semi-circular from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may justly be said to have a light forehead, and is fitter for a Saddle than a collar.

Be careful not to buy a horse that is Light Bodied and Firey, because such soon destroy themselves. A horse is said to have a light body, when he is thin or slender in the flank; a good body, when he is full in the flank. If the last of the short ribs be at a considerable distance from the haunch bone, though such a horse may have a tolerable body for a time, if he be much labored, he will lose it.

When you are buying, it is common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he hath neither splint, spavin, nor windgall. To guard you against imposition, those three are thus described.

The Splint is a fixed, callous excrescence or hard knob, growing upon the flat of the inside or outside (and sometimes both) of the shank bone, a little under, and not far from the knee, and may be seen or felt.

The Spavin is of the same nature, and appears in like manner on the shank bone behind, just below the hough.

The Windgalls are several small swellings, appearing a little above the fetlock joints of all the four legs. They seem (in feeling) to be full of wind or jelly; but these never lame a horse, whereas the Splint and Spavin always do.—For their cure, look among the Receipts at the end of this Section of Horses.

To discover if a horse stumble or start—In mounting him, keep yourself in a profound calm, and let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; when you are seated,

seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he be a Stumbler, he will shew it in a short time.

The best horse may stumble; but if a horse spring out when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip and spur, you may justly suspect him to be an old offender.

A man should never strike a horse for stumbling or starting; for, though the provocation be great, the fright of correction makes him worse.

Descriptions of the natural and acquired Infirmities to which Horses are liable, and the Methods of Treating them.

IF a horse (as he stands in the stable) point one foot forwarder than another, either before or behind, seeming to bear no weight on it, you may reasonably conclude he is not easy. If the shoe be the cause, the farrier can remove it presently; but if the Foot be hot, being hurt by some unknown accident, then make the following Poultice.

The Turnip Poultice.—Take any sort of greens, such as lettuce, cabbage, mallow leaves, turnip tops or turnips themselves; boil them tender, squeeze the water out, and chop them in a wooden bowl, with two or three ounces of hogs lard or butter.

Put this poultice into a cloth, and tie his foot in it as hot as you can, letting it remain on all night; this will soften the hoof; and in the farrier's paring, he will discover if he be pricked or bruised—if only bruised, one more poultice will cure him; but if wounded to the quick, open the hole with a penknife, and put to it the following Ointment; which, being kept on with dry tow, will draw out the gravel; and his foot, being put, as before directed, in a hot poultice, morning and evening, will be well in two or three nights.

The Horse Ointment.—Put into a clean pipkin, that will hold about a quart, a lump of yellow resin the size of a pullet's egg, to which add the same quantity of bees wax, half a pound of hogs lard, two ounces of honey, and half a pound of common turpentine, each in the order
set

set down when the foregoing ingredient is melted, which should be done over a middling fire; keep them gently boiling, stirring them with a stick all the time. When the last is dissolved, take the pipkin off (or the whole will rise into the fire in a moment), and put in two ounces of verdigrease finely powdered; then set it on again, and give it two or three wambles; after which, strain it through a coarse sieve, and throw the dregs away.

This ointment is very good for a Wound or Bruise in the Flesh or Hoofs, broken Knees, gauled Backs, Bites, cracked Heels, Malanders; or when you geld a horse, to heal him and keep the flies away.

The foregoing poultice will likewise cure a horse that is lame with a Hole in his Heel or Hoof, occasioned by an Overreach of his hind foot, or Tread of another horse, however deep the wound is, or though gravel be in it; as it will draw out the gravel, fill the wound with sound flesh, and cause the hoof to grow over it much sooner than any other method or medicine whatever.

Note. All Cuts, Treads and Bruises, are cured by the poultice beforementioned, not only safest and soonest, but without leaving any mark.

IF a horse's Legs and Heels swell and crack, and become stiff and sore, wash them with hot water and soap; then prepare the above poultice, and tie it on hot, letting it stay on all night. Feed him as usual, and offer him warm water. About three or four hours after he is put up for all night and fed, give him—Half an ounce of Æthiop's mineral, ditto of balsam of sulphur terrib, ditto of diapente, or powdered aniseeds, mixed and made into a *Ball* with honey or treacle; and a pint of warm ale after it: and in the morning give him warm water in the stable, on account of the ball. A day or two after, take a pint of blood from his neck.

The above poultice being continued every night, and the ball three times, that is, every other night, will cure a horse if he be young, and the distemper new; but if he be old, and has had it a long time on him, it will require further repetition. Take great care not to let him

him sweat during this operation, for it will retard the cure.

If you can get no sort of poulticing, then melt hogs lard, butter, or kitchen greafe, in a sauce pan, and with a rabbit's foot or a rag dipped in it while very hot, greafe his heels.

THE Malander is a crack in the bend of the knee, and the Selander is a crack in the bend of the hough; both which are cured by the same method, medicine, greasing and poulticing, which are used for swelled and cracked heels.

THE Quitter Bone grows above the top of the hoof on the hinder foot, and sometimes on the instep, just above the hoof on the side of the foot. To cure which, first, take up the vein in the small of the leg, on that side where the quitter bone is. After you have taken up the vein, let it bleed well, and put into the wound some butter and salt; then with a little tow or hurds, or a linen cloth, wound about the end of your instrument, search the quitter bone to the bottom; and where you perceive the matter come out, there put in your instrument. When you have searched the wound, and made it clean, put in some powder of mercury sublimate; then lay a little tow upon the top, with a linen cloth next, and a woollen cloth over all, tied fast, that it may not come off. Repeat this once a day, till the core of the quitter bone be removed; and then heal it up with the following medicine, viz. Take of honey one ounce, put it into a pipkin, and when it begins to be hot, put in two drams of fine verdigrease in fine powder, and three or four spoonfuls of white-wine vinegar; boil them together half an hour; then take it off the fire, and when cold, dip in it a little fine tow, and put it into the wound, and laying on a little dry tow or hurds over that, cover all with a linen cloth, and bind it on with a string. Dress it thus once a day, till it begins to heal; after which, dress it once in two days.

IF a horse happen to break his Leg; first, set the bone together right in its place; then take of the best bole
am-

ammoniac finely powdered, and the whites of three new-laid eggs; mix them well to gether, and spread some of it smooth upon fine tow, a little broader than the wound, lay it round, splint it indifferently tight, with four splinters, and let it remain on nine days (if it do well).

THE Hanging Ears, called by some Lave Ears, by others Bangle Ears, are a disgrace to a horse, and so disagreeable to a beholder, that they almost obscure every virtue. This is an infirmity proceeding from nature, which few farriers have endeavoured to understand, or know how to help: but the industry of some has led them to find the true cause of it; and, after trying many conclusions, to fix upon a certain cure, with which they have assisted many horses. The cure is as follows. Place the horse's ears in the manner you desire they should stand, and then, with two little boards three fingers broad, having long strings fixed to them, bind the ears so fast as that they may not stir. About the root of the ears there will be found a quantity of wrinkled, empty skin, which lift up with your finger and thumb, and with a sharp pair of scissars clip away close to the head; after which, stitch the two edges of the skin close together with a needle and silk, and heal the sore with a salve made of turpentine, bees wax, deers suet, and honey, of each a like quantity, melted together. Which done, take away the splints that supported the ears, and the ears will remain upright and graceful.

CRAMPS or Convulsions of the Sinews, are violent contractions, either of members throughout the whole body, or particularly in one member. They proceed either from causes natural, or accidental; if from natural causes, they either come from too great fulness or emptiness. When from fulness, they proceed from a surfeit of meat or drink, or the want of proper evacuation; when from emptiness, they come from too much blood-letting, too much purging, or too much laboring; all which fill the hollowness of the sinews with
cold

cold windy vapors, which are the only great causes of convulsions. If they come from causes accidental, then it is from some received wound, where a sinew is but half cut asunder, or only pricked, which presently causes a convulsion over the whole body. The signs of the disease are, the horse will carry his neck stiff, and not be able to bend it; his back will rise up like the back of a camel, or become like a bent bow; his crupper will shrink inward, his fore legs will stand close together, and his belly will be clung to his backbone; when he lies down, he is not able to rise, especially from a weakness in his hinder limbs.

This disease is frequent among horses, the cure for which is as follows. First, sweat the horse; either by burying him all, save the head, in a dunghill; or by applying hot blankets doubled about each side of his heart and body: then, after his sweat, anoint his body all over with oil of petroleum, which is much better than either oil of bays or oil of cypress. Then give him to drink the following liquor, viz. Take one dram of assafoetida, with aniseeds, seeds of fenugreek, and cummin seeds, of each half an ounce; put these into a quart of strong white wine, and add to the composition three or four large spoonfuls of oil olive. Keep him warm after the drink, feed him with good bean bread and warm mashies made of ground malt and warm water, and his sinews will soon come to their former ability.

Again, if the convulsion came accidentally, as by the prick or half cut of a sinew; then search for the wounded sinew, and with a pair of shears clip it asunder, and the convulsion will cease. But, if it be a cramp only, and so but in one member; then if you do but chafe or rub the grieved part with a hard wisp or hay rope, the pain will cease.

THE Mourning of the Chine is a downright poverty of flesh and blood, which the severity of the distemper (*i. e.* cold) brings on, and may be compared to the condition of a lean man in a consumption. But there is no such thing as a Running of the Spinal Marrow at

the nostrils, as many affirm; for the vessel that contains the spinal marrow is composed of the same coats that inclose the brain, and is continued from the brain, without disjunction, through the neck and chine bones, till it ends in the dock; so that there is not the least communication between the spinal marrow and the nostrils. —It is nearly the same in human bodies.

THE Glanders proceed from several repeated colds, such as are caught at winter grass, which, by lying long upon the lungs and glands, corrupt the blood, and produce that unhappy consequence of running at the nostrils; for the cure of which look among the Receipts at the end of this Section of Horses.

Thin-skinned horses, that have been well kept and cloathed, should never be turned to grass above three months in a year, viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August; but thick-skinned horses have strong coats, which keep out the weather, and will, if well fed, lie abroad all the year. Walking about to feed prevents stiffness in their limbs, and treading in the grass keeps their hoofs moist and cool; however, they should have a hovel to come to at night, or when it snows or rains.

By no means purge a horse just taken from grass, for it dissolves or loosens some tender fat or humors, which fall in his legs or heels, so that he rarely stands dry all the winter after. But, after six days you may bleed him once, under a quart; and at night give him the Aniseed Cordial, mentioned in page 11, which is a gentle opener.

Whenever you Purge a horse, for which you should have a good reason, let him not touch cold water, within or without, till the day after it has done working, but give him as much warm water as he will drink; and let the following be the Purge, viz. Aloes one ounce, julap two or three drams, oil of cloves ten drops, made into a ball with honey.

A purge may work the first day, but commonly not till the second. I have known them lie three days in a horse, and work well off at last. However, you should not stir a horse out of the stable, till the purge has

has done working; for there is no need of exercise during the operation, since every purge will carry itself off, if you keep the horse warm, and supply him with warm mashes, and warm water as much and as often as he will drink.

When a purge works too long or too strong upon a horse, which will weaken him much, give him an ounce of Venice treacle in a pint of warm ale, and repeat it, if needful, to blunt the force of the aloes.

If a horse Lose his Appetite, and the keeper be afraid of a surfeit, which is often attended with the grease, the farcy, or both, the symptoms are the Staring of the Coat and Hide Bound. The Staring of the Coat will soon appear: To prevent which, make the following Cordial.

The Aniseed Cordial.—Boil half a pound of aniseeds in a quart of ale, pour it upon half a pound of honey, into a bowl, brew it about till it is almost as cool as blood, then give it (with a horn) feeds and all.

Feed as usual; but keep your horse warm clothed, and give him warm water that night and next morning. A mash will do well that night; and, lest the cordial should not have force enough to carry off the surfeit, give him (after all, and just before bed time) one of the balls, as directed in page 6.

When a horse that once looked sleek and fat, is brought to you with a Staring Coat and Hollow Flank, open his mouth, look on the roof, and if the gums next his fore teeth are swelled higher than his teeth, it will hinder his feeding, and make him fall off his flesh. Let a smith burn it down with a hot iron, which is a complete cure for the Lampars. If that be not the cause, you should never cease inquiring till you have found it.

WHEN you intend to Travel, Hunt, &c. let your horse's feet be examined some convenient time before you set out, to see that his shoes are all fast, and sit easy on his feet; for on these depend the pleasure and safety of your journey.

If a horse cut, either before or behind, look that his shoes stand not out with an edge beyond the hoof, and feel that the clinches lie close.

But if the Cutting or Interfering of a horse proceed from a natural defect, then let the farrier, in shoeing, put a piece of thin leather, such as he may cut out of his apron, upon the inside of the hoof, and lay the shoe upon it, fastening the shoe with as few nails as may be, which will induce the horse to tread firm, and bear upon the weak part. Great care must be taken, not to fit the hoof to the shoe, by trying it with the foot when hot, but the shoe must be made to fit the foot, and sit quite easy; neither must the inside (or weak part) of the foot be filed away on any account whatever, but the toe kept as round as it will admit of, applying the rasp chiefly on the outside of the foot, so as to cause the toe to incline rather inwards. By the above method, the weak side of the hoof grows stronger; and with a perseverance therein for a few months, this defect may be intirely removed.

It is observed, that some horses carry a good belly on a journey, while others part with their food before it is well digested, and scour all the way, which makes them so thin and lank, that they are ready to slip through their girths; these last are called Washy. Such horses must be chiefly fed with dry meat, that is, oats and beans, and but seldom with bran. They also will eat as much or rather more than other horses; and you should feed them oftener, for being too soon empty, they require it.

If you do not gallop a horse off his wind, I will venture to say, it is not a journey that hurts him; but your neglect of him, when you dismount, may, which therefore you should carefully avoid.

When you end a day's journey, always see your horse fed as soon as you can at night, that he may go to rest; and he will be the fresher for it in the morning. And give two or three feeds rather than a large one, for too much at once will cloy him.

If the Saddle bruise a horse's Back, and make it swell, a greasy dish clout laid on hot, and a cloth or rag over it, bound on for a quarter of an hour, and repeated
once

once or twice, will sink it; then wash it with a little water and salt, and this will cure it. But if the saddle press on the tender part, it should be altered.

To prevent Stiffness, supple and wash his legs with greasy dish wash, or hot water and soap, and do not take him out of the stable that night; but grease his hoofs, and stop his feet with the following Ball, which is safe and innocent, viz. Put two or three handfuls of bran into a sauce pan, with as much grease of any kind as will moisten it; make it hot, and put a ball of it into each fore foot. Cover each ball with a little tow or straw, and put two splints to keep it on all night. But these balls are not necessary in winter, nor when the roads are full of water.

The above Ball will likewise prevent a horse from taking Cold or Foundering, after he has been rid hard upon a dry road in hot weather.

IF at any time you perceive your horse Faint, you may give him a pint of warm ale, with a quartern of brandy, rum, or geneva in it, or an ounce of diapente. The last will comfort his bowels, drive out cold and wind, and cause him to carry his food the longer.

IF a horse be taken with the Gripes (which he will discover by often looking towards his flanks, by being unable to keep upon his legs, and by rolling and beating himself about, seeming, as undoubtedly he is, in very great misery), do not bleed him, unless his breath be very hot, but clothe him warm immediately, and (with a horn) give him half a pint of brandy, and as much sweet oil, mixed; then trot him about till he is a little warm. This will certainly cure some horses. If it cure not your's, boil an ounce of beaten pepper in a quart of milk, and put half a pound of butter and two or three ounces of salt into a bowl or bason; brew these together, and give it pretty warm: it will purge him in about half an hour, and, perhaps, remove the fit. If it do not, omit half the pepper, and give him the same in quality and quantity by way of Clyster, adding, as it cools, the yolks of four eggs. If either of these
have

have a good effect, you must nurse him up till he gets his strength again; but if neither will do, boil a pound of aniseeds in two quarts of ale, brew it upon a pound of honey; when it is almost cool enough, put in two ounces of diascordium, and give it (with a horn) at three doses, allowing but half an hour between each dose; if his fit abate, give him time to recover. But if all this does not give him ease, and you have a suspicion of Worms or Bots bred in his guts (which indeed may be the cause, for they sometimes fasten in the passage from the stomach into the great gut, and stopping it, torment him till he dies); then give him two ounces of Æthiop's mineral made into a ball with an ounce of powder of aniseed and a spoonful of honey, which will cure him. *But you must not give this to a mare with foal.*

IF you wrench a horse's shoulder, which is commonly called a Shoulder Slip, Mix two ounces of oil of spike with one ounce of oil of swallows, and with your hands rub a little of it all over his shoulder: then bleed him in the plait vein, and let him rest two days. This will cure a slight strain.

If he continue lame, put a Round Rowel, to draw away the humors, about two inches below the point of the shoulder: but, take care to keep off the plait vein, for if that be wounded, it will likely strike into his body, and mortify; this has caused the death of numbers. After you have rowelled him, let him rest two days at least, till the rowel be digested, and runs; when, though lame, you may walk him a little, but it must be very slow, and he will soon grow well. Remember to turn the rowel every morning after it runs. This experiment has often been tried with great success.

A Caution to prevent taking a Clap in the Back Sinew for a Shoulder Slip, which very often happens.

If it be in the shoulder, the horse will draw his toe on the ground as he walks; if in the back sinew, he will lift it off, and step short, though downright lame. There does not happen above one shoulder slip to fifty back-sinew strains.

Remedy

Remedy for a Clap in the Back Sinew.—Take a spoonful or two of hogs lard, or rather goose grease, melt it in a sauce pan, and rub it into the back sinew very hot, from the bend of the knee to the fetlock. Then make the Turnip Poultrice, as directed in page 5, and tie it on hot, and let it remain on all night; thus, first tie the cloth about the fetlock, then put in the poultrice, and raise the cloth and the poultrice together, till you get it above the bend of the knee, twisting the list or string round his leg as you rise, and fasten it above the knee. Take it off in the morning, and put on a fresh one; at night do the same. Two or three of these poultrices will cure a new strain, five or six an old one. If the horse have been lame a long time, the sinew will be contracted; but this poultrice will relax it.

The same poultrice will also cure the Fetlock of a horse that is cast in his Halter, by repeating it till he is well.

IF a horse be strained in the Stifle, which is a little bone upon the thigh bone, above the inside bend of the hough, the Turnip Poultrice, mentioned in page 5, will infallibly cure it; and though the situation make it difficult, the poultrice may be kept on with a few yards of list.

If it be not well, or much amended, in three or four days, examine his hip; perhaps he may be Hipshot; but that must be cured by a rowel, because you cannot fasten a poultrice on that part. First rub his hip with the two oils abovementioned for a shoulder slip; then put a Round Rowel about three or four inches below the large cavity which receives the head of the thigh bone, and when it begins to digest, turn the rowel every morning. After a week or ten days, take it out, and keep the lips of the wound moist with hogs lard, that it may heal the sinoothier.

FROM galloping a horse too hard when he is full of water, often proceeds a Broken Wind.

Remedy for a Broken Wind.—Mix linseed and fenu-greek feeds frequently in his corn, and sometimes those
of

of fennel, carraways and anise; and boil in his water three or four handfuls of barley, with a little liquorice or honey dissolved in it; but you must not often use the liquorice. Exercise him more or less every day, but let it be moderately, and when the weather is clear.

IF a horse be at any time seized with Oppression and more than ordinary Difficulty of Breathing, he should have a vein opened in his flank, or on the inside of the thigh, from whence may be taken a small quantity of blood (but this may only be done when there is an absolute necessity for it); or the following ball may be given and continued with great success, viz. Take myrrh and gum benzoin, of each four ounces; gum Arabic, the roots of orrice, round birthwort, and the shavings of hartshorn or ivory, of each two ounces; galangal and zedoary, of each an ounce; fennel seeds, cummin seeds, and fenugreek seeds, of each an ounce and a half. Let these be beat into a fine powder, and made into a stiff paste with honey or sirup of coltsfoot. Then work into the whole an ounce of the common balsam of sulphur, and let it be made into balls of the size of a walnut, whereof one is to be given every morning and afternoon, an hour before watering time.

NEVER let a horse stand too long without Exercise, as it fills his belly too full of meat, and his veins too full of blood; and from hence often proceeds the Staggers.

A Cure for the Staggers.—If the horse be strong, take a pint of blood from his neck; then open one of the thigh veins, and from thence take a quart. If the disease be simple, this will cure him. But keep him afterwards to a moderate, cleansing diet; and, by degrees, harden him with exercise. If he be weak, bleed him less in proportion. After which, use the following Clyster, viz. Boil two ounces of the scoria of the liver of antimony, made into a fine powder, in five pints of beer; after five or six warms, remove it from the fire, adding a quarter of a pound of butter or hogs lard, and give it him two or three times, if he will bear it, and it will cure him. Rub him well down, and give him warm water during his course of physick.

IN the Mad Staggers, a horse will foam white at the mouth, have a blue film over his eyes, appear to be dull headed, and disposed to wander much about.

A Cure for the Mad Staggers.—Bleed the horse in both his neck veins, and in the third furrow of the palate of his mouth, within one or two days after the complaint. You may likewise run an awl into the gristle of his nose, somewhat above his nostrils. The bleeding of the mouth and nose will ease the pain of the head. Then take a handful of rue or herb de grace, three cloves of garlic, of salt and vinegar a spoonful each, of aqua vitæ two spoonfuls: bruise all these well together, and put one half of it into one ear, and the other half into the other, with a little wool after it; then tie, or stitch up with a needle and thread, the ears fast with two list garters. Soon after, fume him at the nostrils through a funnel, with garlic beat in a mortar, and mastich and frankincense mixed together; of these make pellets as big as a bullet, and lay them on a chafing dish of hot coals, and the smoke will go up through the funnel into his head, and greatly comfort and cleanse the brain. Fume his head three times a day, till you see him mend; then give him the water of white poppies (which may be had at any apothecary's) at each nostril a spoonful and a half. This will cause him to sleep. Let him stand in a warm, dark room, where he may see no light; give him oats and mashes of ground malt, and cold water to drink.

THE true and only Use of Rowels is to dissolve hard swellings, discharge and cool wounds and bruises, to draw off and divert humors that lodge only between the flesh and the skin; and therefore they will never cure the grease or farcy, of which I shall here give description.

Heats and colds thicken the blood, and (the veins being too full) it either turns to the Grease, and vents at the heels or frush; or wanting circulation, stagnates and corrupts in the veins, so breaks through veins, skin and all, into the buds of the Farcy.

Most people imagine that the Farcy lies between the flesh and the skin; but therein, I think, they are mistaken.

taken. For, before the buds break out, the veins cord; which strongly suggests, that the distemper hath its origin in the blood, because there is its first appearance. Take a pint of blood from a horse whose veins are corded any where about him, and it will shew its corruption as soon as it is cold. But bleeding checks the distemper; whereas if you do not bleed, it would break out of every part about him, from his ears to the soles of his feet, even the corners of his eyes, his yard, and the very inside of his hoofs, or wherever there are any blood vessels. These are demonstrations, that the distemper does not lie in the skin, but in the veins.

A Cure for the Farcin or Farcy.—First, bleed the horse; then take two drams of red precipitate in fine powder, and make it into a ball with one ounce of Venice treacle, which give, and after it the following Drink, viz. Take of rue two handfals; roots of madder, sharp-pointed dock, of each four ounces; chips of guaiacum wood and saffrafras, of each two ounces; boil them in two quarts of stale beer to three pints, then strain it. Dress the knots with arsenic, and repeat the ball and drink every third or fourth day for three doses.—Or, take half an ounce of Roman vitriol, boiled in a pint of chamber ley, with two pennyworth of turpentine, two pennyworth of bole ammoniac, and a handful of rue. Give it inwardly; and repeat the dose, if necessary.

Ball for the Grease.—Take liver of antimony, gum guaiacum, fenugreek seeds, and parsley seeds, of each four ounces, powdered fine, molasses as much as is sufficient to make them into a paste. Give the horse the quantity of a hen's egg every other morning; exercise him well after it, and give him warm water the days he takes them.

NEVER ride a horse out of a warm stable into a horse pond at an unseasonable hour, either too early or too late, for by that Mean he may take a great cold.

Sometimes, upon taking a violent cold, a large Swelling, as big as one's arm from the elbow to the sheath, will rise on both sides of his belly. When it so happens,

pens, take, if you can (for the swelling may hinder) half a pint of blood, or thereabout, from the spur vein on each side; then clothe him warmer than usual, and give him the Aniseed Cordial, seeds and all, as directed in page 11. Repeat it for a day or two, using at the same time such other attention as is proper for a horse that has just taken cold. If the swelling continue, and corruption gather in it, you must let it out with a phleme. He will grow well as his cold goes off.

If, after a day or two, you perceive a Running at his Eyes, and a little Gleet at his Nostrils, you may expect to hear him cough. In this case, take a pint of blood from his neck in a morning, and at noon give an additional feed, to make amends for the loss of blood. At night give him a mash over and above his usual allowance. The next night give him the Aniseed Cordial, as before.

If his Cough continue three days, you must take another pint of blood from his neck; and, to keep it from his lungs, give him, just before you go to bed—Of liquorice powder an ounce, sweet oil a spoonful, Æthiop's mineral an ounce, balsam of sulphur half an ounce, made into a ball with a little honey. Clothe and keep him warm, give the ball also next night, and this will be sufficient to remove any fresh-contracted cold or surfeit.

Feel between his jaws, and if his Kernels are swelled, three or four Turnip Poultices, as mentioned in page 5, will dissolve them; but continue the Aniseed Cordial till he is well.

When a horse has taken cold, it sometimes falls into his eyes, which you will know by a Running or thick Glare upon them. In order to remedy this; put your hand to his nostrils, and if you find his breath hotter than usual, it will then be necessary to take a little blood from his neck, that is, a pint, or a quart at most, unless it be very thick and very hot.—It is safer to take a gallon at five or six bleedings, than two quarts at once, for it robs a horse of animal spirits too much.

Always bleed a horse in a pint or quart pot, for when you bleed at random upon the ground, you never can

know what quantity you take, nor what quality his blood is of. A pint of blood for the first time is enough, and you may repeat that as you see occasion; but you cannot easily restore the blood and spirits you may have been too lavish of.

But to return to the Eyes. After you have taken a pint of blood from the horse, get a quartern loaf hot out of the oven, cut away the crust, and put the soft inside into a linen bag large enough to cover his forehead and temples, press it flat, and bind it on by way of poultice, as hot as may be without scalding; at the same time fasten something of a cloth about his neck, to keep his throat warm. Let the poultice stay on till it is almost cold, then prepare the following Eye Water, viz. Into half a pint of rose or spring water put a dram of tutty finely prepared, a dram of white sugarcandy powdered, and half a dram of sugar of lead. With a feather put a drop into each eye morning and evening.

The next day, if needful, repeat the poultice; and for want of a hot loaf, at any time, make a poultice of bread boiled in milk; but continue the eye water till you see amendment. The Turnip Poultice, mentioned in page 5, will serve on this occasion, taking particular care to put no grease into it.

The Blowing of Powders into the eyes of horses, is an injurious method; but liquids may be used for them both with safety and success.

IF a Film grow over the eye, put a scruple of white vitriol, and a scruple of roch alum, both finely powdered, into half a quartern of spring water, and with a feather let fall a drop into each eye morning and evening. This will eat it clean off in three days or thereabout.

IF a horse's Eye Lids are swelled, and the insides of them turned outward, appearing to be much inflamed, and as it were full of blisters, though the ball of the eye be at the same time both sound and good, keep him very warm with a hood of linen cloth upon his head, and then anoint his eyes twice a day with white sugarcandy, honey, and white rose water: and in two or three
three

three days they will return into their places. Then bleed him well in the neck; for it is bad blood and a cold rheum which occasion this distemper's being settled in the head. Do not clip or meddle with the Blistering Bladders, or any part of the eye, lest you put out the horse's eye, and thereby endanger his life, or at least cause him to be blear-eyed.

IF you would know when a horse is in a Fever—There is a pulse a little above the knee, on the inside of the leg, which may be felt in thin-skinned horses: but the best and surest way, is, to put your hand to the nostrils, and discover it by the heat of the breath. There is a time in some fevers when it is dangerous to bleed or purge; and then Clysters are of excellent use; nay, absolutely necessary. But not one in a thousand will take the trouble to relieve the sick creature in that way. However, the following Clyster, in a fever, which is as good as any, with little trouble, is recommended to a humane keeper. Get a pipe (at a pewterer's), in the first place, eight or ten inches long, with a bore large enough to receive the end of your finger, and a rim at one end, that what you tie on may not slip off; then boil a spoonful of oat meal in two quarts of water, together with two ounces of senna, and add half a pound of brown sugar, half a pint of sweet oil, and a handful of salt. And, having provided a bladder that will contain the above quantity, and tied its neck to the pipe, pour the clyster, with a funnel, through the pipe into the bladder, and give it blood-warm, setting the horse's hinder parts highest. Keep him quiet in the stable till he voids it. The longer it stays with him, the better.

IF in Bleeding, at any time you miss the vein, do not strike your phlema a second time into the same place, because it will likely make the neck swell, and prove troublesome in the cure. But the extravasated blood will infallibly make the neck swell, and the jugular vein rot quite away, from the orifice up to the jaw bone, and downward almost to the shoulder, which may prove the
loss

loss of a horse; and therefore you should take care, in the pinning, that you leave not a drop of blood between the flesh and the skin. The Turnip Poultrice, mentioned in page 5, makes the best cure. Should the neck be extremely bad, to help the poultrice, you must put a small Hair Rowel two or three inches below the hard swelling, and continue a repetition of the poultrice, morning and evening, till it is well. Thus, the complaint, called a Swelled Neck, may be easily removed, which causes many a horse a long fit of illness.

WHEN you Dock a horse, never put under his tail the knife or instrument which is to cut it off; because, you must then strike the tail, which will bruise it, and cause it to mortify; and hence the death of so many horses which die with docking. But lay the tail next the block, and at one blow drive the knife through a joint, if possible; and let one stand ready with a hot iron to sear the end of the dock, and stop it from bleeding.

THE foregoing arrangement contains the common Accidents and Diseases that happen to Horses, and by attending carefully to the Medicines, &c. above proposed for the Cure of them, a speedy Recovery may generally be depended on. For those Misfortunes which human foresight cannot guard against, Relief may possibly be obtained, by comparing any New Disaster with some similar complaint already mentioned, and the effects of remedies appointed for the cure of it.

I shall now close this Section on Horses with a few approved Receipts; some of which are therein referred to, others respect diseases so well known as to need no particularizing, and the rest have their use and manner of application properly explained.

R E C E I P T S, &c.

FOR the Grease, Surfeits, Loss of Appetite, Cough, Shortness of Breath, purifying the Blood, and fattening Tired and Wasted Horses.—Give the horse two ounces of liver of antimony, that is, *crocus metallorum*, unwashed, in
oats

oats and bran moistened, every morning for twenty days together.

For the Mange.—Anoint the backbone with mercurial ointment every other day three times, and give the horse liver of antimony.

For Costiveness.—Give a clyster of broth with four ounces of soap, and a handful of salt dissolved in it.

For a Scouring.—Take milk water, strong cinnamon water, of each half a pint; Venice treacle, diascordium, of each an ounce; red coral prepared, half an ounce; mix, and give it.

For a Pestilential Fever.—Take milk water and plague water, of each half a pint; Venice treacle and diascordium, of each one ounce; of diaphoretic antimony half an ounce, and two drams of snake root powdered; mix, and give it.

A Water for Inflamed Eyes.—Take half a pint of spring water, and to that put the quantity of a horse bean of white copperas, with which wash the eyes. This is of great use.

For a Rheum or Defluxion in the Eyes.—Rowel the horse on both sides of his neck, and give him liver of antimony.

To clear a Rheum from the Eye.—Take fresh butter and salt, of each a like quantity, mix them well together, and put of it a piece about the size of a small walnut into the horse's ear on that side where the rheum is, (but if the rheum be in both eyes, put it into both ears), and it will dry up the rheum, and clear his eyes. But observe, you must sew up his ears close, or he will shake the medicine out.

To cure a Bite or Stroke in the Eye.—Take honey, ginger in very fine powder, and the juice of celandine, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and put a drop into his eye with a feather twice a day.

To cure the Pole Evil and Swelled Neck from Bleeding.—Take ointment of marshmallows four ounces, mercury sublimate corrosive in fine powder, half an ounce; mix, and apply it to the part.

For

For the Canker.—Take of red sage a handful, honey four ounces, boil them in one pint of vinegar, then strain it, and add alum, white vitriol powdered, of each half an ounce, bole ammoniac one ounce, and apply it to the part cold.

For a Blotch or Imposthume.—Take barley meal and as much southernwood dried and beat to powder, and mix them together with the yolks of eggs for a salve; which, laid on the swelling, will ripen, break, and heal it.

For a Wound.—Mix tallow and turpentine together, than which nothing is better to heal a wound in a horse.

For the Lax or Flux.—Take a quart of strong beer, and boil in it half a dram of the shells or coverings of the pomegranate fruit well dried and beat into powder; to this you may add, half an ounce of dill seed, and as much fenugreek seed. Pass the dose through a sieve, and give it warm.

To carry off the Glanders.—Take a quart of old strong beer, cut a quarter of a pound of figs into it, with two ounces of liquorice sliced; boil them together, and add a dram of flour of ginger, and the same quantities of elecampane and pepper well powdered; when they are well boiled, put in a quarter of a pound of treacle, and as much fresh butter, with the yolks of two eggs, mixing all well together. Give this to a horse warm, and keep him warm.

To dissolve and bring away the Glanders.—Take of sack one quart (or for want thereof strong beer), figs four ounces well sliced, and two ounces of sliced liquorice; boil them well together; then put in ginger, elecampane, and pepper, of each one dram, in powder. When it is boiled enough, add treacle and butter, of each five ounces, and the yolks of two new-laid eggs beat well together. Give it lukewarm, and order the horse as needful.

To bring away the Glanders when rotted and brought to Suppuration.—Take of the best and sharpest white-wine vinegar, put in three whole eggs, and let them lie twenty-four hours; then beat them well together
shells,

shells and all; and give it the horse. You may give this two or three mornings, more or less, as you see necessary, and it will clear off the glanders.

For the Strangury.—Take half an ounce of aniseeds beaten fine in a marble mortar, one handful of parsley roots, or in lieu of them half an ounce of parsley seeds powdered; boil these in a quart of old strong beer, and when it is strained off, add a dram of fine oyster-shell powder, and give the mixture warm.

For the Dropsy.—Bleed the horse in the neck vein, and anoint his fore legs with train oil; then turn him to Grass, having first given him the following dose, viz. A gallon of old strong beer set over the fire till the scum rises, which take off; then put in a handful of wormwood with the stalks, and boil it to a quart; strain, and mix it with three ounces of treacle and an ounce and a half of long pepper, or grains of Paradise, finely powdered. Stir the composition till it is barely warm, then give it.

An Ointment for a Strain in the Coffin Joint.—Take hogs lard, bole ammoniac in fine powder, black soap, and new oil, of each four ounces; put them all into a skillet, and boil them together a little while, stirring it all the time. Keep it in a gallipot. When you use it, heat it with a hot bar of iron, and rub it in well with your hand once a day, till you find amendment.

A Charge for Ditto.—Take black pitch, Burgundy pitch, and common turpentine, of each two ounces; and mix them together; and when they are melted and incorporated, lay it on with a spatula round the joint, as hot as the horse can well bear it, and clap on stocks all over it, while it is hot. When this peels off, lay on another, if there be occasion.

For the Running of the Reins.—Take of common turpentine one pound, and put to it so much of bole ammoniac and liquorice, both in fine powder, with wheat flour, as will make the whole into a stiff paste. When you have occasion to use it, roll it out between your hands, and break off from it the bigness of a small wash

ball, and give the horse three of them morning and evening upon the end of a stick, or in a hornful or two of strong beer, till you find the flux of seed stopped, which will be in about a week, or fortnight's time at farthest: But purge him very well, and cleanse his body before you give him the above, which will greatly assist in perfecting the cure sooner and better.

For the Splint, Spavin, Curb, or any hard Swelling.—Take of nerve ointment four ounces, mercury sublimate corrosive in fine powder half an ounce, camphire two drams, dissolved in oil of origanum half an ounce; mix, and apply it to the part every *other day*. For the Curb, you must leave out the mercury sublimate, and apply it *every day*.

For a dry husking Cough, which causes a Horse to cast out the Filth or Corruption at his Nostrils.—Take a head of garlic, and peel every clove very clean; then put them into a linen cloth, and boil in a quart of milk, till the garlic becomes tender; take it off, and strain it till you can squeeze the garlic hard and the juice out; set it to cool, then put to it honey and molasses, of each half a pound, and give it blood warm.

Balls for the worst of Colds in Horses.—Take a quarter of an ounce of cloves, one ounce of the flower of rosemary powdered; white tartar, seeds of fenugreek, diapente, sirup of coltsfoot, and honey, of each two ounces; wheat flour as much as is sufficient to make these into a paste. Give a ball of this in the morning fasting, and ride the horse after it.

For the Bloody Flux, or Staling of Blood.—Take three pints of new milk, and boil in it, over a gentle fire, five ounces of isinglass, which, when dissolved, will so thicken the milk, that it will look like cream; then strain it through a sieve, to take out the dross of the isinglass that remains behind undissolved, and give it your horse lukewarm in the morning fasting. Twice or thrice giving will cure him.

Remedy for Staling of Blood, when occasioned by a Strain.
—So soon as you discover this disorder, bleed the horse,
and

and give him some styptic liquor (which may be had at any apothecary's), about a large spoonful in a pint of warm strong beer; and these means will bring him to order.

To cause a Horse to Stale freely.—Take the bigness of a large walnut of Castile soap, dissolve it in a quart of warm beer, with two ounces of bruised parsley seed. Give this to the horse, and ride him moderately after it, then set him up warm.

To cure the Vives.—Take black pepper one ounce in fine powder, hogs lard a spoonful, the juice of a handful of rue, and two spoonfuls of vinegar; mix them well together, put some into each of the horse's ears, and tie or stitch them up close; then let him bleed in the neck and temple veins.

A Drench for the Megrim.—Take of the tops of rosemary about three ounces chopped small, and work them into a quarter of a pound of sweet butter; break it in pieces, and roll it into several balls as big as walnuts, Then holding up the horse's head, put them gently down his throat, and ride him easily about half an hour, to make the medicine work. This is good for a horse in flesh. After you have given him a gentle sweat, the balls will clear his stomach and bowels, and at the same time help his head. This must be given to a horse fasting, early in the morning.

For the Colt Evil, and Shedding of the Seed.—For the colt evil, take the powder of aniseed and the leaves of betony, equally proportioned, and stamp them with white wine, till they come to a thin paste; with this mixture anoint the part, and it will cure that imperfection in the yard.

But if a Horse Shed his Seed, then take Venice turpentine and sugar mixed together, and give him every morning a ball, until the flux is stopped: if you add a little of the inner bark of oak, it is very good, or the powder of an acorn is still better. This distemper commonly happens in August, and in very hot weather in May.

For Bladders in the Mouth.—The cure is, to open them with a lancet; then press out the matter, and wash the sore place three or four times a day with warm alum water, in which some red sage and a little honey have been boiled.

For Bloody Rists in the Palate of the Mouth.—First wash the sore place with vinegar and salt, till it be raw; then take honey well mixed with the powder of jet, and rub it upon the sore, and it will soon heal it.—Or, boil a handful of the inner bark of elm in a pint and a half of spring water, till it comes to half the quantity; add then a little honey to the decoction, and use it warm twice or thrice in a day.

For the Heat in a Horse's Mouth.—Bleed him in the roof of his mouth, and when he has champed five or six minutes upon his blood, wash his mouth with white-wine vinegar and salt; and after that rub it with sirup of blackberries. Repeat the unction of sirup two or three days, two or three times a day.

For the Chords in a Horse.—Take of diapente half an ounce, powder of aniseed one ounce, saffron powdered half a dram, honey an ounce and a half, fresh butter two ounces, strong beer a pint and a half, the sharpest vinegar half a pint: heat these and mix them over the fire, till the butter and honey are melted. Give this milk-warm to the horse fasting. Then walk him a little, and when he is warm, set him up, and tie him upon the bitt five or six hours; then clothe and litter him up warm, and give him a little hay first, and then a mash, but no water of any sort that night. The next day in the morning give him another mash, and about nine or ten o'clock warm water and bran; and continue this practice for four or five days. Then cut him; and in that operation, observe that he must be cut at the very bottom of the breast, where you see the vein; under which vein lies the great sinew. When you see where the vein lies, draw the skin aside which covers it, and cut that part of the skin an inch, or more, just upon the vein; then, with the cornet-horn point, make a little way, and

and you will see a blue film lie over the vein, which chafe with the cornet to pieces till you see the vein, and then draw the vein aside with the cornet-horn, and putting the point of the cornet under the sinew, raise it above the skin, then immediately cut it quite asunder, and let it go. Put a little butter and salt into the wound, and heal it up with common turpentine and tallow mixed together. Walk the horse an hour at a time, twice a day, for five or six days; and if you find that with the first drink, the cold breaks at his nostrils, then give him the same again, at three or four days distance between each drink, and order him as directed at first.

For a Strain.—Take hogs lard, nerve oil, bole ammoniac, and Castile soap, of each one pound; and having boiled them well together, stir the composition till it is cold. Keep this in a pipkin for use. When you have occasion, anoint the affected place with this Unguent warm, rubbing it well in.

For a Pain in the Kidneys, or the Stone.—Take a handful of maidenhair, steep it for twelve hours in a quart of strong beer, and give it the horse to drink every morning till he is well, adding to every draught about ten drops of spirit of turpentine.

For the Spleen.—Take of agrimony one handful, and boil it in the water which the horse is to drink morning and evening; then chop the leaves small, and when they are mixed well with fresh butter, make them into balls, of which give two or three at a time in the manner of pills, with a horn of old strong beer after each.

For the Cholick, or Belly-bound.—Take of dill or fennel a handful; or, in the room of these herbs, take an ounce of the seeds of either of them; with a quart of malt fresh ground, and boil them in the water you give your horse to drink. But if he cannot dung with this, boil in his water one handful of fenugreek, and it will loosen his body and bring him to order.

For an Imposthume in the Ear.—Take one handful of sorrel, wrap it in a burdock leaf, and let it roast in hot embers till the sorrel is softened; apply this as hot as possible

possible to the imposthumated part within the ear, shifting it every day till it hath ripened and broke it.

For a Gangrene and Mortification.—Take St. John's wort and common wormwood, of each two handfuls; centaury and chæmomel flowers, of each one handful; bay berries, six ounces; wood ashes, one pound: boil these in six quarts of water to a gallon; strain, and add to the decoction, of spirits of wine, one quart; camphire, one ounce, dissolved in four ounces of spirit of turpentine. Bathe the parts with woollen cloths dipped in this fomentation, and apply the cloths hot.

For the Strangles.—Take of sack one pint, Venice treacle and diapente, of each one ounce; saffron, two drams: mix, and give it. N. B. *This is a very good Cordial for any other disorder, where a cordial is proper.*

Apply outwardly the following Poultice to the part, viz. Take of milk one quart; rye flour and oat meal, of each two handfuls: boil these over a gentle fire till they are thick, then add four ounces of turpentine dissolved in the yolks of two or three eggs.

For a Blood Spavin.—Take up the vein above and below the swelling, then open the tumor in the middle.

A Cure for a Quitter.—Dress the sore with powder of mercury sublimated.

A Drench for feeble or faint Horses, or for Horses that are frequently attended with Coldness or Shivering.—Take leaves of cowslips, hyssop, harts tongue, and liverwort, of each a handful, chopped small; add to these the roots of birthwort, gentian, and elecampane dried, to which add long pepper, so that when they are beaten and powdered, there may be so much of each sort as will fill a common spoon. Mix these well together, put to them an ounce or two of common treacle, or else a spoonful of honey, and boil them in a quart of strong beer till the liquor is reduced to a pint; then strain, and give it milk-warm. This drink, as it will make the horse dry, will perhaps make him lose his appetite for eating; but as you perceive this, give him a warm mash. You may repeat the drench two or three times, resting
three

three days between each, and keep the horse in a warm stable on the days he takes the drench.

To make Cordial Balls.—Take aniseeds, cummin seeds, fenugreek seeds, carthamus seeds, grains of Paradise, coltsfoot, turmeric, juniper berries in fine powder, flower of sulphur, elecampane powder, of each two ounces; juice of liquorice (dissolved on the fire in half a pint of white wine) six ounces; chemical oil of aniseeds, one ounce; honey half a pound, and molasses as much as will make the whole into a stiff paste.

To make Diapente.—Take the roots of both aristolochias, fine myrrh, bay berries, shavings of ivory or hartshorn, and the roots of gentian, of each four ounces; when they have been gently dried, make them into fine powder, which must be kept in a glass bottle and in a dry place.

To provoke Lust in Mares.—If you have a particular opportunity of a fine stallion when your mare is not naturally disposed to receive him, or will not stand to be covered, give her drink of clarified honey and new milk mixed together; then with a brush of nettles pat her hinder parts, and immediately after offer her the horse, and she will receive him.

Of Ordering of Mares after Foaling.—As soon as your mare has foaled, you should remove her into the best grass you have that is fresh and unsoiled, to make her milk spring; and if it be early in the year, take care that there be good shelter for her, and let her colt run with her for the most part of the summer following.

For a Mare that has a Difficulty of Cleaning after she has foaled.—If your mare have been difficult in foaling, or cannot cleanse after she has foaled, take a quart of old strong beer, and boil in it a handful of fennel, with a fourth part of the best olive oil, and mix them well together. Give this to the mare milk warm, by pouring it into her nostrils, and holding them up, and stopping them close, till she strain her whole body, and it will presently give her ease.

For ordering a Colt after Weaning.—When you intend to wean your foals, you should take them from their dams

dams over-night, and drive them into some empty house, where they may rest, and the mares be free from their noise. On the morning following, give to every foal, fasting, a sprig or two of savin rolled up in butter, and let him fast two hours; then give him a little meat, such as grass, hay or chaff, with some clear water, and repeat this management three days successively, when he will have forgot his dam. Then geld such colt foals as you intend to make geldings; and after their swellings are past, put them with your other colt foals into a pasture by themselves, and your fillies into another by themselves. These pastures should be spacious pieces of ground, where they may run till they are fit for the saddle.

O F

OXEN, COWS, AND CALVES.

*Descriptions of the best Cattle for the Purposes of Brood, &c.
to be observed in purchasing.*

WHEN you buy cattle, whether for brood, for draught, for the pail, or for fattening, your first care should be to have them young.

For the purpose of Brood, bulls and cows should be of the same country, and as nearly as you can of the same color, red before all others. The bull should have a quick and sharp countenance; large and white horns; hairy and rough ears; a forehead broad and curled; large and black eyes; large and white jaws; wide
and

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and open nostrils; blackish lips; a dew lap, extending from his nether lip to his fore boots, large, thin, and hairy; broad and deep shoulders; large and broad ribs; a long and large belly; a back strait and flat, even to the setting-on of his tail, which should stand high, be of a good length, and bush-haired; round huckle bones, making his buttocks square; round, and well trussed thighs; strait legs, being short-jointed and full of sinews; round, large and strait knees; feet one far from another, not broad nor turning in, but easily spreading; long and hollow hoofs; his hide neither hard nor stubborn in feeling, and all the hair of his body thick, short, and soft as velvet. —The Cow should have nearly the same marks; but particularly she should be young, as a cow is unfit for brood after she is twelve years old: her stature should be high; her horns well spread; forehead broad and smooth; body long; belly round and large; udders white, not fleshy, but large and lank, and the teats not more than four in number.

For Draught or Labor, let your cattle be rather of a high stature, and long-bodied; sound in tail and pizzle; and the hair neither broken nor staring. However, the black sort, though commonly of a small make, is found to answer exceedingly well for labor.

For the Pail, cows of the white and red colors are generally most profitable; but those of the latter produce richer milk and a larger quantity. These should be young; high in stature; long-bodied; with a large and round belly; large, fair, and smooth horns; a broad and smooth forehead; udders white, not fleshy, but large and lank, with four téats only.

The younger the oxen or kine are which you buy for Fattening, the sooner they will feed. They should have smooth hair; be whole-mouthed, and want no teeth. For then, though they be broken both in tail and pizzle, either of which is a sure sign of a waster, they will feed: they should have broad ribs, thick hides, and loose skins, for if they are hidebound they will not feed.

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Always

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Always buy cattle from a poorer ground than that you have to feed them on, and then you may reasonably expect them to Thrive with you, but not otherwise.

Of the Management of Bulls, Cows, and Calves, in Producing, Rearing, &c.

There is commonly allowed one bull to twenty cows; and the bull is not to serve above two of them in one day.

Some advise the spring as the best time for going to bull; others the end of July. However, from spring to winter is the period generally adopted, as answering the beneficial intention of always having some to milk.

In their copulation, care is to be taken that cows are three years old at least; if they chance to be with calf before that age, they must be milked for three days, to prevent their udders being sore, and the calf separated from them.

The cow is not to be too fat at bulling time, nor during her pregnancy; she may therefore be kept in a short pasture, while she goes with calf; but as the bull is required to be strong and vigorous, no pasture can be too good for him. If a cow be fat at calving time, she will be in danger, and the calf will be less.

You may either wean calves at ten or twelve weeks old, or let them run with their dams all the year; which last method produces the best calves. If you wean them at ten or twelve weeks; a fortnight before, give them some water put into milk luke-warm to drink: and if it be in the spring or summer season, turn them out to grass, which must be short and sweet, not rank. Or, in the winter, they may be fed with fine, sweet, soft hay, put into low racks; and they should be housed in the cold nights.

Calves intended for Oxen may be gelded at fifteen or twenty days old (in the old of the moon), for then there is the least danger to be apprehended. Let them not drink the day they are gelded, but nourish them with a little meat. Diet them, for three days after, with the young boughs of elm, and sweet grass, cut for them; and take care they drink not too much.

Whatever

Whatever be the purpose for which you rear calves, let them not want store of good pasture, as in that case their growth cannot be large.

Such calves as are slipped in four or five days from the change of the moon, are unfit for rearing, and should be disposed of to the butcher.

Calves designed for the Yoke, are not to be broke before they are three years old, for fear of a wrench; nor after five, as being then too stubborn.

Having directed in the choice of cattle by reciting the marks by which the best are distinguished for the purposes mentioned, and treated concisely of their management in producing, &c. I proceed to give Receipts for their disorders, with descriptions of the symptoms that attend such as are most fatal.

But first, it is necessary to the Preserving of Cattle in good Health, to bleed them (except the calves) every spring and fall, the moon being in the lower signs; and also to give them a drench made of the pickle of olives, mixed with a head of garlic bruised therein; and the Calves must not go too early to Grass.

For the second general remark; you must observe, that in all distempers which require inward application, the beast should be kept warm for six or seven hours after any medicine is given. Also, the greatest care should be taken, when you lay on any charge, that the beast does not rub the part against any thing.

R E C E I P T S, &c.

A general Drink for Ox, Cow, or Calf, when ill.—Take three or four garlic heads, a quart of new milk, three spoonfuls of tar, and two spoonfuls of sweet oil; infuse them for some time, and give it at one dose.

For the Murrain or Plague.—Take the herbs angelica and rue, a handful of each, and chop them together; then add of tar half a pint, soap four ounces, salt half a handful; make all these into an electary, and give it in the quantity of a small egg to a beast, rubbing its nose with tar.

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To prevent a spreading of the Murrain, use a fumigation either of tobacco, sulphur, unslaked lime, garlic, coriander seed, or wild marjoram singly, or all together, laid on burning coals in chafing dishes, set at proper distances in the cow houses, or among the ox stalls, during the time the cattle are abroad, and so that the stalls may retain some of the smell of these ingredients. Frankincense and olibanum may likewise be burnt on this occasion; and camphire laid here and there about their stalls: besides which, be careful to keep their stalls clean.

Of the Loss of Appetite in Oxen and Cows.—You may perceive this distemper upon cattle by their not chewing the Cud, it being occasioned by a want of digestion: they then forbear their meat, and do not lick themselves as usual; their eyes are dull, and they have frequent belchings. Some call this distemper the Cholic. To restore them to their appetite, use the following medicine, viz. Take rue and pellitory of Spain, of each one handful; featherfew, horehound, red sage, and bay salt, of each a like quantity; put these ingredients into five pints of ale wort, and boil them for a short space: then strain off the liquor, and give about a pint at a time, milk-warm, to a beast every morning, not suffering it to drink till the afternoon.

The neglecting this distemper will cause a beast to be violently pained, which may be known by its sudden Starting from one place to another: in which case, there is no better remedy than to tie his tail close to his body, as tight as possible; then give him a pint of strong white wine with half a pint of olive oil, driving him afterwards a mile or two as fast as you can get him along; after a little rest, drive him a mile more, and this will cause the medicine to operate.

For a Cow when Back-strained, or that has the Running.—Take comfrey, archangel, knot grass, plantain, and shepherds purse, of each one handful; boil these, tied up in bunches, in about five pints of ale wort, or (for want of that) in middling beer without yeast, till the liquor

liquor is strong of the herbs; then add an ounce of aniseeds, and about a quarter of a pound of bole ammoniac finely powdered; when these have boiled again, put in about half a pound of treacle, and strain it. Give half the liquor to a cow in the morning, and the other half the morning following, not suffering her to drink till the afternoon. This distemper is not unlike the running of the reins in other creatures.

Of the Distemper called the Tail.—This distemper is by some called the Wolf. It is discovered by a Softness between the Joints of the Tail, appearing as if the joints were separated one from another, or some of the ligaments broken. Where you are apprehensive of this case, with your finger and thumb feel between every joint of the tail; and if you find any division or openness between the bones, or any remarkable softness between the joints, slit that part with a sharp knife lengthwise, on the under side of the tail, about two inches, laying in the wound the following composition, viz. Sea, or common salt, wood foot, and garlic, of each a like quantity, well beaten and mixed together; which bind up with a slip of linen cloth.

Of the Flux, Lax, or Scour in Cattle.—When a beast is troubled with this distemper, it will lose more of its Flesh in a day, than it can recover in a week or ten days. The remedy is, in the first place, to keep them from drinking much; and 2dly, to give them little meat the first day, or, as some do, keep them fasting for twelve hours at least. The several following Drinks have been experienced to be extremely serviceable to them in this disorder, viz. The stones of grapes or raisins beaten to powder, to the quantity of a quarter of an ounce, and boiled in a quart of strong ale, may be given warm in a morning.—Or, the same quantity of the inner bark of oak, boiled with strong ale or beer wort, or strong malt drink without yeast, strained after boiling, and given about a quart in a morning, being first sweetened with an ounce of coarse sugar well dried. Some boil in this mixture a handful of wormwood, and an ounce of bole ammoniac.

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ammoniac.—Or, take rue, red sage, and Roman worm-wood, of each a handful; shred, and boil them half an hour in ale wort, or good drink free from yeast; then put in four ounces of bole ammoniac, and about an ounce of the grains powdered, with a piece of butter without salt, and let these boil a little; give half the quantity to a beast in the morning, keeping it from water two or three hours afterwards, and after missing a day, give the other half: This is deemed very successful in the above disorder.

Of the Cough in Cows or Bullocks.—The cough is dangerous in its Consequences if not soon removed, therefore in the beginning of the disorder give the following medicine, viz. A pint of barley meal, and two or three ounces of raisins, boiled in a quart of ale wort; strain, and mix it well with the yolk of an egg, and give it in the morning, fasting.—Or, take a large handful of hyssop, and boil it in water; then strain, and mix with it wheat flour or barley flour, and give it to the beast to drink: This is a famous remedy with country people.—Or, the same quantity of hyssop boiled in ale wort, may be given with good success.

Sometimes cattle that have the cough are led into a Consumption of the Lungs; to prevent which, setter them in the Dew Lap, and give them two ounces of the juice of leeks, boiled in a quart of ale.

In Desperate Cases, take fenugreek seeds, aniseeds, and bay berries, of each half an ounce, and madder two ounces; beat and mix the seeds and madder well together, and boil them with the bay berries in two quarts of good ale without yeast, till a fourth part is wasted; then pass it through a sieve, and while it is warm sweeten it with treacle, and give it in a morning.

Of the Fever in a Cow or Bullock.—When a cow or bullock has a fever, its Eyes will run with Water, its Head will be heavy, the Pulsation will be quick, and the Body much hotter than usual; and a viscous Liquid will fall from the mouth. The morning following, bleed it in the tail, and an hour after give the following medicine,

oine, viz. Take one handful of the young stalks of colewort, if they are to be had, otherwise as much of cabbage or favoy leaves, or the leaves of curled worts; boil these in a quart or three pints of common water with a little salt; and after straining the liquor off, add a little fresh butter, and stir it till the butter is intirely dissolved; an ounce of treacle may likewise be mixed with this medicine. It must be given milk warm for four or five mornings successively, while fasting.

N. B. Some farmers and cow leechers boil the colewort stalks in small beer, deeming it better than the water and salt: Others boil barley or malt in water, and then boil the colewort stalks, and add butter and salt to the medicine.

Of the Stoppage of Urine in a Cow or Bullock.—If the distemper be in the kidneys of the cattle, you may perceive it by their Difficulty of Watering, and Groaning at the time: in this case, boil parsley, smallage, or green celery, saxifrage, alexanders, and rue, of each one handful, in about two quarts of old beer, till it is strong of the herbs; strain this off, and put in liquorice sliced, aniseed, cummin seed, coriander seed, and turmeric, of each an ounce, and boil the liquor again till it is strong of the last ingredients; then add, fresh butter and treacle, of each a quarter of a pound. This will serve two mornings.

When the distemper is so far advanced, that the Yard of the bullock is supposed to be stopped by Gravel, it is advised by some of the cow leechers to cut them; but sometimes, when in this state, they have been eased by putting a small wire up the penis, like a catheter.

If the beast do not Water for two or three days, you may conclude the gravel or stone is in the bladder or urinary passage, and then it is best to kill him.

For the Kibe in a Bullock.—Cut the kibe with a sharp knife, and apply the following medicine to the wound, with fine tow, viz. An ounce of verdigrease finely beaten and sifted, and worked into a salve with two ounces of fine soap.

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For swelled Knees or Joints.—Bathe them with warm vinegar and linseed oil; or beat millet with honey and water, and lay it on. If there be any humor under the swelling, leaven or barley meal soaked in water and honey, or sweet wine, may be laid to it; and when it is ripe, it must be opened with a sharp knife, and healed as before. Swellings in general, if not broken, must be dissolved whilst they are new, with baths and fomentations; and if they are old, they must be burned, and the burnt part anointed with butter or goats suet.

For the Fowle.—To cure this distemper, which is the same with the swelling of the hoofs in neat cattle, take a hair rope, and draw it between the claws, till the swelling is broke and bleeds freely; and heal the wound with tar, turpentine, and grease mixed together.

*Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, called also the Pan-
tefs.*—This distemper is called by some the Gall, and may be known by a Running of the Eyes, by a large Secre-
tion of yellow Wax in the Ears, and a yellowish Ap-
pearance under the upper Lip. It commonly proceeds
from the cattle eating some unwholesome food, or from
poor diet. The remedy is as follows, viz. Take of wood
foot, finely powdered, an ounce; plantain and rue, of
each a handful; of garlic, eight large cloves, stamped;
hemp seed, an ounce, or the tops of hemp, a handful:
Boil these in three pints of fresh human urine, or as
much old beer; and, when it is passed through a sieve,
give about a quart of the liquor to a large Bullock;
then rub his tongue and the roof of his mouth with salt,
and chafe his back with human urine.

For a Beast disordered in the Lungs.—You may perceive
this distemper on a beast by the great Weakness in his
Legs, so that he will hardly be able to stand, though he
seem in good order for the butcher at the same time.
The following medicine in this case may be used, viz.
Bruise eight cloves of garlic, and take one handful of
wormwood, with as much liverwort; boil these gently
in a quart of ale without yeast, then pass the liquor through
a sieve, and add an ounce of madder finely powdered,
half

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half a dram of whole pepper, with about a dozen cloves, which, as soon as they have boiled enough to give the liquor a sufficient pungency, clear off; then sweeten it with two ounces of treacle, and give it milk-warm.

Of an Inflammation in the Lungs.—A cow or bullock troubled with this distemper will discover it by holding its Head higher than common, and drawing its Wind with Difficulty; it will likewise be chiefly in a standing Posture, without caring to lie down, and will groan very much. The cure is, to bleed in the neck, and then give the following dose, viz. Take lungwort,celandine, and hyssop, of each a handful; of the smaller centaury dried, half a handful; elder flowers dried, an ounce, or (for want of them) four ounces of elder tops. Boil these well together in a quart of ale wort, or in a quart of ale without yeast: then press the herbs, and strain the liquor from them, putting at the same time to it an ounce and a half of cow spice, or (for want of that) aniseeds and fenugreek seeds of each an ounce, with about an ounce and a half of liquorice sliced; boil these together for a little while, and add butter and treacle, six ounces of each, which will make enough to be given two successive mornings. The Setting of a bullock, in this distemper, in the Dew Lap, with hel-lebore, has proved effectual.

Of the Hidebound or Gargut.—This distemper shews itself commonly in a Blister between the Claws, and is otherwise attended with a Swelling so great as to burst the cattle. To cure it, draw a hair line between the claws, in the blistered part till it bleeds. Then take a handful of the leaves of the *tapfus barbatus*, or morth mullein, and boil it in a quart of milk, or ale without yeast, and give it to the beast in a morning fasting. The above remedy is to be given two mornings to a cow or bullock, and they must be kept warm in some house, while it works.

Of the Gargyse.—This distemper is a Swelling on one side of the Eye, in manner of a boil, blotch, or bubo, and extremely dangerous. Cut, with a sharp pen knife

or lancet, the boil or swelling round about, as deep as the skin, to prevent its Falling into the Muzzle of the beast, which will certainly happen, if not timely prevented by this method, and prove mortal. Then take fresh human urine and salt, and let them gently simmer together over a fire, with which, when nearly cold, wash the swelling, and the part that has been cut, morning and evening, till the swelling abates; and at the same time give the beast, every other morning, some flower of sulphur in warm ale or ale wort. When you dress this boil, scrape and clean it, and the wounded part from the little blisters or pustules, till you come to the quick, and do this till the sore has ceased running. When the swelling is quite gone, boil nerve oil and honey together, and while it is milk-warm anoint the wound and sore part, and it will soon heal.

For Lowering, or Losing the Cud.—Take the inner rind of elder, and rue, of each a handful, and as much lungwort, if the last can easily be had; chop them small, and put them into three quarts of ale without yeast, or as much ale wort; boil these till they are soft, then stir them, and add long pepper and aniseed, of each half an ounce; a quarter of an ounce of cummin seed, an ounce of turmeric, and as much fenugreek seeds, all well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of madder. While all these are boiling, take a large bowl dish, and put into it a handful of bay salt, twelve cloves of garlic, four new-laid eggs, shells and all, and pound them together with a wooden pestle, till they are well mixed, with some of the liquor; then add the whole of the decoction as hot as may be, and let it stand till it is milk-warm; then stirring it well together, give the beast half the quantity in a morning before it has drank any water, letting it remain without any drink till afternoon, if it be summer time, and till night if it be in the winter.

A Cow Spice, or Powder for Lowering.—Take anise, cummin seed, liquorice and turmeric, of each two ounces; coriander seed and grains, of each half an ounce: beat and grind these small, and mixing them well

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well together, the composition will be fit for use at any time. To this may be added, two ounces of madder finely ground; and when you use it, add a small quantity of butter and treacle; and give it warm in a morning, not suffering the beast to drink till five or six hours after taking the medicine. This is an excellent remedy for either cow or ox, and may be always ready in the house, but must be carefully kept from the air, till you want to use it. The best way is to put it in large-mouthed bottles, with glass stopples, and keep it in a dry place. It will keep a year or two very well. About three large spoonfuls may be given at one time, in a quart or three pints of ale wort made warm, or as much beer without yeast.

For a Beast that is Cluebound.—Take Castile soap, treacle, and butter, of each half a pound; put these into three pints of soft water in which chalk has been infused, though some would recommend stand ley; of either of these liquors take three quarts, and when the whole is dissolved and mixed, give half the medicine to a beast in a morning before it has drank, keeping it in a house till noon. Repeat this medicine two mornings.

If the beast continue too much bound in his body, or if the medicine do not operate, give him some balls made of butter and ruff sand.

For an Ox when gauled or bruised in the Neck by the Yoke.—Take white lead, and grind it well with train oil, till it becomes a salve; with this anoint the grieved part, and it will presently heal the sore, and discharge the swelling.

If an ox chance to hurt his *Heel* or *Hoof*—Stone pitch, brimstone, and greasy wool, should be burnt upon the sore with a hot iron. The like may be done, when it is hurt with a Stub, Thorn, or Nail, being first plucked out; but if it be very deep, it must be opened wide with a knife.

Of the Scab in Cows or Oxen.—This distemper chiefly comes from Poonels of Diet, and is very infectious among cattle, spreading itself presently through a whole

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herd. It is sometimes occasioned by the Want of Water in summer time. The best way of curing this, is, to make a strong decoction of tobacco stalks in human urine, and to wash the affected parts frequently with it; at the same time giving the beast the following Drink, viz. Take rue and angelica, of each a handful; shred these small, and boil them in three quarts of ale without yeast, or new wort; and add an ounce or two of flower of sulphur, with butter and treacle, of each three ounces. This will serve two mornings.

When this distemper happens to any bullock, it will soon reduce him to a Leanness and Poverty in Flesh, wherefore bleed him, and give him the following medicine as a drink, viz. Of old human urine a quart, in which mix a handful of hen's dung, or half a handful of pigeon's dung.

For the Husk in a Bullock, &c.—Take hyssop, the smaller centaury, celandine and marshmallows, of each one handful; boil these in ale without yeast, or in three quarts of ale wort; then add about three ounces of cow spice, with treacle and butter, of each six ounces. This will make two doses, to be given every other morning.

For the Bloody Scour or Flux.—Take elder buds, or elder flowers, a handful, if the elder flowers are dry take two ounces of them; and hyssop, mallows, and celandine, a handful of each; (if the beast be large, boil these in five pints of old strong beer; but if it be of a small breed, in three pints); to which add, aniseeds and liquorice, of each about two ounces, more or less according to the size of the beast, with treacle and butter of each six ounces, and madder powdered about two ounces. When you give your beast this drink, keep him warm, and give him warm mash, in each of which grate about a quarter of an ounce of oak bark, While this distemper is upon him, do not suffer him to drink cold water, but prevent his thirst by mash.

For an Imposthume.—When any blotch or boil appears upon a bullock, take white lily roots, and boil them in a quart or three pints of milk till they are soft; then beat

beat them with the milk till they become a pulp, and lay them on hot to the grieved place, which will occasion it to become softer by degrees, till it is fit to open; which some do with a hot iron, and others with a fine pen knife, washing well the part afterwards with brandy and water. To heal a wound of this kind, it is common to use tar, turpentine, and oil mixed together.

For the Canker.—If the canker come upon the tongue of a cow or bullock, it will soon eat it asunder, if not timely prevented: The cure is this; take of the inner bark of elm one handful, boil it in a quart of rain water till it comes to a pint; put to this, when strained off, half a dram of white copperas finely pulverized: and always remember when you use this remedy, to wash the beast's tongue with fair water soon after, which will prevent its swelling. As this medicine is very acrimonious, it will be proper to cast the bullock before you use it.

For a Sinew Strain, or when the Sinews are weak.—Take marshmallows and chickweed, of each a handful; boil them in a quart of vinegar, adding three or four ounces of tallow; or for want of vinegar use the dregs of stale beer. With this mixture, while it is very hot, bathe the grieved part.

For a Cramp, or Pain in the Sinews.—Rub the knees, thighs and legs of the beast, with salt and oil, till it is well.

An Unguent for a Sore or Wound in a Beast.—Take hogs lard finely rendered, six ounces; honey, an ounce and a half; bees wax and resin, of each half an ounce; stir these together over a gentle fire till they are melted.

For a Swelling attending a Wound in a Cow or Bullock.—Take hogs lard, linseed oil, and red lead, of each three ounces. Melt the oil and hogs lard together, then add the red lead, and stir it well, off the fire, till the composition is cold. This salve being warmed and dissolved with a hot iron, may be rubbed on the part once a day, and it will certainly take the swelling down.

For an old Wound, or Sore, in a Bullock or Cow.—Take white copperas, three ounces; roche alum, an ounce
and

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and a half; and bole ammoniac, fix or seven ounces. Let these be finely pulverized and mixed together, and putting them into a glazed earthen vessel, stir them over a fire fifteen or eighteen minutes, till they are incorporated; then take off the mixture, and let it cool; after which beat it in a marble mortar till it is reduced to a fine powder. Then boil three quarts of spring water (that arising from chalk is the best), and closely cover it while it is boiling. After the water has boiled for five minutes, pour it hot into a clean vessel, and mix with it about three ounces of the powder, stirring it well as soon as the powder is put in. In two or three days this water will be well settled, then filtre it, and preserve the clear liquor in a bottle well stopped. When you have occasion to use this water, make it as hot as can be endured upon the affected place, dipping a linen rag into it, and applying it to the wound, which may be repeated at least twice or three times the first day, and afterwards bind upon the sore a piece of linen cloth well soaked in the said water.

Though a Wound be deep, and come to a Fistula, if you force in some of this water warm with a syringe, it will effect a cure.

For a green Wound.—The ointment of tobacco is of excellent use on this occasion, which also proves serviceable if any of the sinews are hurt: Therefore those who keep a great number of cattle, should always be provided with this, as well as oil of turpentine.

Bees wax, resin, fresh butter, or hogs lard, with turpentine, also make an excellent Plaster for fresh wounds in cattle: and it is remarkable, that upon applying this, no flies or insects will come near the wound.

For a Wound by a Stub, or Thorn, where some Parts of them are supposed to be lodged in the Wound.—Take black snails from commons, with as much black soap; which boil and mix into the consistence of a salve, and apply to the wound.

For Diseases in the Eyes of Cattle.—When you perceive the eyes of cattle to be sore, and flowing with water, take

take white copperas, the quantity of half a dram, in the lump, and infuse it in spring water, about half a pint; with this wash the eyes of the beast, twice or thrice a day. But if the eyes are much inflamed, wash them with eye-bright water mixed with an equal quantity of the juice of house leek.

Or on the same occasion, where there is danger of a Pin or Web, or when a beast has received any Cut or Stroke across the Eyes, use the following Powder, viz. Take a new-laid egg, and having drawn out half the white, fill it up with salt, and a little fine flour of ginger. Wrap this in a wet cloth, and roast it hard in some warm embers; then beat it to powder, shell and all; when it is finely pulverized, keep it closely stopped in a bottle for use. When you use this powder, blow a little of it through a quill into the eye of the beast, especially on the part which seems the most inflamed.

For the Bite of a Mad Dog, Viper or Slow Worm.—Wash first the grieved part with fresh human urine, and when the wound is rubbed dry, light some tinder, and lay it burning upon the parts where the teeth have penetrated, having first thrown the bullock; and if this do not blister the part, an hour after touch the same place with a red hot iron, till you make a sore, and then use the following oil, viz. Take a pint of oil olive, and infuse therewith about four or five handfals of plantain leaves shred small, for eight or nine days; then boil them together till the herbs grow crisp; after which, strain it into a glazed earthen vessel, and anoint the part with it frequently till the wound or sore is healed. This is an oil generally used by the viper catchers.—Or, take bole ammoniac, sanguis draconis, and barley meal, with the leaves of plantain, shred small, beaten together in a marble mortar, and with whites of eggs. This serves as a plaster, to be laid on fresh and fresh every morning and evening.

The least Delay in this Case is dangerous, therefore the application of one or other of these remedies must be made as soon as possible after the creature is bitten.

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Of the Falling-down of the Palate.—When a beast labors hard and wants Water, he is commonly attacked with the Falling-down of the Palate; he will yet endeavour to eat, but to little purpose. To cure this, the beast must be cast, you may then thrust the palate up with your hand; and as soon as that is done, bleed him in the same place, and anoint the wounded part with honey and salt well mixed together; then turn him to Grass, for dry meat is by no means fit for him.

Remedy for Bruises in Cattle.—Take brook lime, two handfuls, chop it small, boil it in tallow or hogs lard fifteen minutes, and apply it warm to the affected place.

For a Bone broken or misplaced.—When the bone is set true, or put into its right place, use the following preparation, viz. Burgundy pitch and tallow, of each a like quantity; put to them as much linseed oil, as when they are well mixed, will make a salve, or charge, to be laid on over the afflicted part. When this is laid on, splint it, and cover it with a woollen cloth, and keep it on twenty days, in which time the bone will be well knit.

For a Lameness in a Beast, or when a Beast is Shoulder-pitched or Cup-sprung.—Take oil of turpentine, oil of petre, and oil of spike, of each two ounces; mix these with six ounces of linseed oil, and anoint the grieved place every day till it is well.—Or, take nerve oil and linseed oil, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and anoint the injured part once a day, keeping the mixture warm whilst you use it.

A Purge for a Cow or Bullock.—Take butter, tar, and honey, with a little Castile soap; mix these together well, and make it into balls as big as pigeons eggs, of which give two in a morning.

To promote the Breeding of Milk in Cows.—Draw a whey with strong beer and milk, in which boil aniseed and coriander seed finely beaten to powder, with an ounce of sugarcandy well pulverized. Give a quart of this medicine to a cow every morning, which will not only make her milk spring freely, but will greatly increase it.

For the Rot in Oxen or Cows.—A beast in this distemper will fall from its Meat, quickly grow lean, and have a continual

continual Scouring. To cure it, take bay berries finely pulverized, myrrh, ivy leaves, featherfew, and the leaves of elder; put them into fresh human urine, with a lump of yellow clay and a little bay salt, and mixing them well together, give a pint each morning warm to the beast.

This medicine is likewise good for any beast that is troubled with the Scouring.

Remedy for swelled Cods in a Bull.—Take two quarts of strong old beer, in which put a handful of the young shoots of elder, with two handfuls of the bark taken from the woody part of the common blackberry bush; boil these gently till half the liquor is consumed, then strain it off, and keep it for use. (Some, when they use this remedy, add a little oil of roses and elder buds, or oil of elder, when the buds cannot be had.) When you use this, bathe the parts morning and evening with the liquor made pretty hot, and bind up the grieved part afterwards in a double linen cloth that has been dipped in the liquor. When the swelling is pretty well abated, use a charge of brandy and soap, applying it very hot, which will finish the cure, unless the cods be much torn or wounded, in which case it is best to geld the bull.

For the Staling of Blood.—Take oak bark, and boil it in spring water till it is red; then add comfrey, shepherds purse, plantain, sage, and green hemp or nettles, of each a handful, and boil them with the bark. Strain the liquor off, and put a good handful of salt therein, also some alum, bole ammoniac, chalk, or the powder of sea coal. If your beast be weak, give less than a quart; if strong, more; once often serves, but twice will effect the cure. Give it luke warm.—Or, toast a piece of bread, and cover it well with tar, and give it.—For a Cow, in this disorder, put a frog down her throat, and drive her into water, and she will directly stale clear.

This distemper, some say, is occasioned by Brousing on Oak Leaves, &c.

For the Black or Red Water in Cows, a Distemper similar to the Staling of Blood.—Take a piece of iron, heat it red hot, and put it into two quarts of milk; then let the

milk cool, and give it to the beast milk-warm; it will bind up the bloody issue after two or three times giving.

Of the Blain.—This distemper appears either on the Tongue, or under the Tail, and is accordingly denominated the Fore Spring, or the Hind Spring.

If the Tongue be blistered, rub it with some of the sharpest vinegar you can get, and salt; and alternately wash the part with a decoction made of the inner barks of elm and oak, about two ounces of each, boiled in about a quart of rain water, till it is reduced to a pint: while this is used, bleed the beast in the neck, and prepare the following medicine, viz. Treacle and butter, of each six ounces, melted and mixed well with strong white wine, and two large spoonfuls of vinegar. Give this milk-warm, and walk the beast after it gently for about half an hour.

In the Hind Spring the blister appears under the Tail. The method of cure is, to rake the cow or bullock with one's hand, after having well greased it, and to take away the dried dung and clots of blood, which will be found in its fundament. Administer then, to the part, as much bay salt as you can introduce with your hand, which will cause the beast to dung freely, and the wounds will soon heal, especially if you give the treacle, wine and butter, just mentioned, at the same time.

Of the Middle Spring, or Wind.—In this distemper, which proves fatal if not taken in time, the beast appears as if the Skin of its body were blown up like a bladder; his Breath is then short, and becomes much shorter in a quarter of an hour. To cure it, take a sharp-pointed knife, and strike it into the pannel on the left side of the beast, about four inches from the loin, and the same distance from the short ribs; you will then easily perceive the wind press out from the creature's body, which will immediately relieve it; then shave off the hair about the wound, and apply to it a plaster of shoe makers wax.

For a Cow that strains in Calving, when her Calf Haulm, Udder, or Bag, will bear down and swell like a blown Bladder.

der.—Take new milk, and strew therein linseed bruised to powder, or chalk, or pepper, but linseed is best; put it up with your hand, and let her hinder parts stand highest for two or three days,

For a Cow, that by lying on the Earth, and too soon drinking cold Water after Calving, hath her Calf Haulm swell and lie over the Neck of the Bladder, stopping the urine, so that she can neither stale, nor stand on her Feet.—Take two sacks, or a window cloth, put it under her body, fasten a rope to it, and put it over a beam in the barn, and draw her up so that she cannot touch the ground with her feet; then let a woman anoint her hand, and work the calf haulm from the bladder, that the water may have a passage. Give her warm bedding, warm drinks, and warm clothes.

For a Cow that cannot Clean.—Take a large handful of pennyroyal, and boil it in three pints of ale; then strain it, and put one pound of treacle to it, and let it just boil; take it off, put a halfpennyworth of flower of brimstone to it, and give it in a horn to the cow. Instead of pennyroyal you may use southernwood.

Remedy for Swellings or snarled Bags in Cows.—Take rue and adders tongue, stamp them together, and squeeze out the juice; mix it with a pound of fresh butter from the churn without salt, and make it into an ointment. This is an excellent remedy.

For a Sucking Calf that Scours.—Take a pint of verjuice, and clay that is burnt till it is red, or very well burnt tobacco pipes, pound them to powder, and sift them very finely; put to it a little powder of charcoal, then blend them together, and give it the calf, and he will mend in a night's time for certain.

How to feed Calves whilst they suck.—Give a trough of barley meal, and it will whiten and fat them. Some give them oats in troughs all the time of their sucking; and the night before they take them to Market, cut off a piece of the tail, and tie it up with a shoe maker's end, and when at Market will give them a cram or two of flour mixed with claret, which keeps them from scouring.

O F

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Of purchasing Sheep.

LET the Number of sheep which you purchase be in due proportion to the conveniency you have for their Feeding; not too great, as then they feed on poisonous weeds, and perish by the hunger rot; nor too small, as the profit arising from keeping them is considerable; and choose them from such soils as are dry and free from evil plants, and from poorer grounds than your own.

Sound sheep have the following marks, viz. The fibres about the white of the eye will be of a bright red, and the eye full and clear; the gums firm, and the teeth of a fair color; the flesh about the breast of a red or ruddy color; and the wool not easily pulled from the skin.

If you find, on examining their mouths, that their chaps or tongues are mottled with black, the rams especially, do not buy them, for by degrees they will bring you a mottled race, or perhaps many black sheep: The inside of their lips should be red.

In purchasing sheep to improve, first examine if they are sound; then let the ewes which you choose be not above two years old, that being their best age for bringing

ing strong and sound lambs: You may know them if they are old by their teeth being worn. The ram, for this purpose, is in his best age from four or five to seven years. His fleece should be white, deep, greasy and close; his body large, forehead broad, skin of the same color with his wool, eyes full and ruddy, ears large; shoulders, breast and haunches broad; testicles large, and his tail broad and long. The ewe is to be full-bodied, deep-stapled, and the wool thick and curled on the upper parts of the body, especially the neck and the head; the belly should be well covered (for where wool is wanting in these places, it is so bad a sign that no husbandman of judgment will buy them); the neck should be long, and the legs short, and then they will feed better, and see better how to distinguish their food.

Sheep that are big-boned, and have a long, greasy wool, curling close and well, always breed the finest Wool, and are most approved by the butcher for Sale in the Market.

Black sheep are on no account to be chosen; their flesh is coarse and ill-tasted, and their wool, when wrought, will change into an ugly color.

Of the Management of Sheep.

TO keep a flock in good order, examine it once or twice a year; and when the winter or bad weather has carried off any sheep, renew them from sound flocks, and as nearly of the size and goodness of your own as possible.

It is very certain, that sheep improve best by changing their Pasture often. When sheep are distempered, let them have a pasture, distinct from the rest, of good fresh grass; and as they get better, sell them off. Also such sheep as appear not to prosper in your grounds, you must remove.

Let the sun shine an hour or two upon the grass ere you turn your sheep out of fold; and then chase them with your dogs gently up and down till they are weary, before you suffer them to feed.

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In the course of their Feeding, let them range on low rich lands at the dry time of the year only; but turn them on the highest and driest grounds in wet seasons; also, keep them from such grass as is made gritty by the overflowing of water; and with this conduct you will preserve the flock in soundness.

It is hazardous to venture sheep from a small bite to a rich pasture too suddenly, for that often brings on them the mortal distemper, called the Red Water.

When you feed them on fields of Wheat and Rye, if these are too rank at first, the sheep will likely be thrown into Scourings. It will also be hurtful to let sheep feed upon Fallows, whether the land be light or strong; for where the land is light, they frequently pull up the herbs by their roots, and eat the roots with the dirt that is about them, which will assuredly give them the Rot; and if the fallows are strong land, and there should not be grass enough for them, hunger will force them to eat unwholesome herbs that would give them the Hunger Rot, which is the worst distemper of all, as the skin will thereby become unprofitable as well as the flesh.

Those grounds where the Spurwort and Pennywort grow, are always too wet and moist for sheep.

Ewes that are big should be kept but bare; for it is very dangerous for them to be Fat, at the time of their bringing forth their young. However, they may be well fed a fortnight before hand, to put them in heart.

AS the good conduct of sheep in their *Rutting* and *Teaning*, is conducive to the health and preservation of themselves and offspring, the following observations for that purpose may be found useful and proper.

The strength of the flock depends much on the good qualities of the sire and dam, and the season they are brought to blissom in.

If your pasture be good in winter, and spring early in the year, you may let the ewes and rams run together all the year about, to rut when they will; but if the pasture be only grass in common, then the best time to put

put the rams to the ewes, is in July: Further, where there is only a run of sheep upon a common field amongst the arable, then it is time enough about Michaelmas; or, where the country is mountainous and rocky, and nothing but heathy ground, the end of October will be the properest time. The reason of this is, the ewe yeans in the twentieth week, when it is necessary she should have the benefit of springing grafs, as that will afford her plenty of milk for the improvement of her lamb or lambs; for some ewes will bring two, three, or four at a time; and where good nourishing food is wanted at yeaning time, many lambs are lost. It is therefore needful you should contrive to bring your sheep to the bliffom, agreeable to the time in which your pastures may be in the best order to receive the lambs when dropped, that neither the ewes nor the lambs receive prejudice by a want of sufficient food. In a word; the best time for your ewes to lamb in, if they are pasture sheep, is about the latter end of April, and so to the beginning of June: but if they are field sheep, then from the beginning of January to the end of March; so that the lambs may be strong and able, before May day, to run with their dams over the fallow grounds.

Of Yeaning of Lambs.

EWES, at the time of yeaning, should particularly have the benefit of springing grafs; as that will afford them plenty of milk for the nourishment of their lambs, which they will otherwise forsake, and through weakness endanger their own lives with those of their lambs.

As soon as a lamb is fallen or dropped, examine it, and if it be like to Die, open its mouth, and blow therein, and it will recover; or, if a lamb be not so strong as it ought when newly yeaned, house it with the dam. If the ewe be weak likewise, she must immediately be put to good nourishing food, which will soon produce milk for the lamb, and the lamb, in the mean while, should be put to suckle another ewe, which if he refuse, milk into his mouth from the same ewe; and if
this

this will not do, anoint his lips with hogs lard beaten up with a little milk or fresh butter, which last is the best of the two.

A good shepherd is very much wanted about the time that the ewes drop their lambs; for sometimes they have need of help, and especially if ravens or carrion crows by chance fly over a pregnant ewe while she is yeanning. For if a shepherd be not then present, and either of these birds be in sight, they will assault the lambs even before they are quite fallen, and pick out their eyes, notwithstanding the ewe's endeavours to drive them off.

Of Weaning of Lambs.

WHEN a lamb is to be kept for breed in a good common pasture, wean it at about sixteen weeks old, to make it strong, and the ewe will have strength, and may go to blissom quickly. And when the sheep are upon a poor pasture, as in the mountainous, rocky countries, then the people generally wean their lambs at about twelve weeks; but these lambs are never so strong as those which suckle as long as the ewes will suffer them.

The more hardy a sheep is bred up for the pasture, the better, so as care is taken not to let it want provision in the first part of its life.

The sheep which you design to keep for Rams, should be those of which the ewe has two at a Birth, as being the strongest for the Rut.

Of Gelding of Lambs.

THE wether or gelt sheep will be larger than those which are not castrated, and will endure more wet without rotting, than the other sheep of either sex.

The age of Cutting is from three to nine days old, after which they grow more gamesome, and the wound is healed with greater difficulty. In cutting, let one hold the lamb between his legs or on his lap, and turn the lamb on his back holding all his feet upright together; if you see black spots on his flanks, do not cut him

him, as the operation may cost him his life. Let the cutter hold the tip of the cod in his left hand, and with a sharp pen knife cut the top of it the length of an inch quite away: Then with his thumbs and fore fingers, let him slip the cod softly down over the testicles, and holding the left testicle with his teeth, draw it gently out as long as the string is; then draw forth the other in the same manner. After which, spit in the cod, and anoint his flanks on both sides with fresh grease, and let him go.

FOR *Shearing of Sheep*, the best time is about the latter end of June, because it is good for them to sweat in the wool before it is cut. They must be very well washed before the shearing, for this is a great addition to the price of the wool; after the washing let them go three or four days in a clean dry ground. When they are cutting, the shearer must be very careful not to wound their skins, because then the flies tease the poor creatures in a terrible manner. Some shear their lambs the first year, especially behind; but before this is done, they ought to be carefully tagged, that is, their tails and thighs behind should be well cleared of the wool, that the dung may not hang there, which else makes them sore, and subjects them to be blown by flies, whereby they become full of maggots.

If sheep are put indiscriminately together, the strongest will hurt the weakest, and not suffer them to pick the food that might be the most nourishing for them; it is therefore necessary there should be a Distribution, and this distribution cannot be better made than at the time of shearing, when it will be very easy to discover which are strong and which are weak.

The sheep which you design for feeding or fattening should be put by themselves. Thus,

The ewes by themselves; the wether hogs and theaves by themselves, (the hog is a male of one year's growth, the theave is a female in the second year); the lambs by themselves; and the wethers and rams by themselves.

H.

The

The tenderness of the kind of animals; which is the subject of the present Section, has led me particularly to enlarge on their Management; and it is hoped, that what has been advanced, being mainly directed to guard them from the Diseases they are most frequently and fatally attacked with, will have its end, and at the same time be of essential service in a Removal of many of the Disadvantages that attend Sheep keeping. An enumeration of the Distempers of Sheep with the Symptoms, and Remedies proper for the Cure of them, will immediately follow; but it must be observed, that their Infection and Death being commonly sudden and at small removes, the Medicines, &c. should be ready prepared, since their recovery (in most cases) depends on making instant application.

R E C E I P T S, &c.

To prepare Tar, to apply outwardly to Sheep, for the Scab, or the Ray.—Tar may be either mixed with the grease of poultry, goose grease, hogs lard, or butter that has been made up without salt: To every pound of tar, you may use half the quantity of any of the former, which must be well mixed together. Some choose to melt their butter to oil before they mix it with the tar; and it mixes the better thus, and is more healing.

To make Broom Salve, an excellent Remedy for the Scab, or any other Distemper that appears on the Skins of Sheep.—To make this salve (which is of great use to such as have large flocks of sheep, it answering the end of prepared tar, and is much cheaper than tar, where broom is to be had), take twenty gallons of spring water, from a gravelly soil rather than any other, or in the room of that, as much clear river or rain water; put to this of green broom tops, stalks, leaves or flowers, shred small, about ten gallons, and let it simmer or boil gently till it is of the consistence of a jelly, or becomes pretty thick; then add of stale human urine, two quarts, and as much beef or pork brine strong of the salt; and to these

these add about two pounds of mutton suet, well melted and cleansed; stir these together for about a minute or two, till the suet is mixed, and then strain all off, into such a vessel as you think convenient, to be kept for use.

How to use the Broom Salve for the Ray and Scab in Sheep.
—This salve is very speedy and certain in curing the distempers called the Ray and Scab in sheep.—The Ray happens from too much Wet, or such cause as makes sheep defile their tails; and the heat of the dung frequently falling, frets the parts, and lodging in the wool time after time, hurts the skin, and by degrees occasions fores. To remedy this, clip off the wool close to the tail, and anoint the sore parts with either of the above salves. It is good likewise to give them dry meat, with a little salt sprinkled in it, for a day or two. Alum water may be used to wash any sore place about a sheep, before the tar or broom salve is laid on. The broom salve answers the same end as the prepared tar, and is preferable to it, as it does not soil the wool.

When you use the broom salve or prepared tar on a sheep in full staple (that is, before it is shorn), divide the wool, that you may see the inflamed part, and anoint it well, and the parts about it, at least half an inch round; then close the wool again, and the distemper will cease, and the wool will not be discolored.

When a sheep is troubled with the Scab, you may presently discover it by his rubbing the distempered parts against trees or posts, and with his horns. As soon as you perceive this, you should apply either of the medicines above mentioned.

The Broom Salve is also of great use in destroying the Ticks, or sheep Lice, and the wool will not be the worse for sale.

If you use this salve to sheep newly shorn, let it be warmed, and wash the infected part with a sponge or woollen rag dipped in it.

But as the Scab in sheep proceeds chiefly from Poor Diet; when you apply this outward remedy, give them fresh and good pasture; for good food will help the

cure, as well as prevent a return of the disorder. Sheep delight in shifting their pasture often; and if they have plenty, they will take only that which is wholesome for them; but otherwise they will be forced to eat such herbs as may prove injurious.

To cure the Skit or Looseness in Sheep.—Take salt, alum, or chalk, and give it in small drink or water, and it will knit and help them presently.

A Medicine against the Rot, or any infectious Distempers, and to preserve Sheep in Health.—Take the berries of juniper well dried, and beat them small, or (for want of them) young tops of juniper dried gently in an oven, beat fine and passed through a sieve; put two drams of this powder to half a bushel of oats, and to that add about a quarter of a pint of common salt; mix it well together, and give it your sheep in wet weather, or in any contagious time, to keep them in health. You may give this medicine three or four times a year; and it is remarkable, that when sheep are in health, they will hardly taste it, unless they are shut up in a pen, and kept from other meat; but if they are inclining to the Rot, or any other inward distemper, they will readily eat it. This remedy may be given for a day, or for two days at most, giving dry hay besides. It is observed in favor of the above medicine, that where the juniper grows frequently, sheep are never subject to the rot.

The common Parsley is by some skilful persons cultivated in fields for the use of Sheep, it being a sovereign Remedy to preserve them from the Rot, provided they are fed twice a week, for two or three hours each time, with this herb.

To destroy Ticks or Tickels in Sheep, which annoy and spoil their Skins, and keep them low in Flesh.—Take the root of the common wood maple or acer minus, cut it into chips, or grind it, and make a decoction of it in common water, the quantity about an ounce to a pint of water, which must be drawn clear from the root as soon as it is cold: This water being applied to the skin of the sheep where the ticks prevail most, is a certain destroyer

destroyer of them. A bred shepherd need not be told, that the wool must first be gently opened with the fingers before the liquor is applied. Some use a linen cloth that has been well soaked in it; others apply this with a sponge, immediately after the sheep are shorn, to destroy the eggs of the ticks which remain upon the body of the sheep, and to prevent them from infesting the sheep in future.—Or, boil an ounce of tobacco stalks and a dram of salt in a quart of water, and apply it to the sheep, as soon as shorn, with a soft brush. You may, however, apply either of the above liquors, by opening the wool along the back, and letting it run down on their sides, which is a more expeditious and effectual method.

Of the Worm in the Foot.—The worm in the foot shews itself by a Swelling between the Claws, which makes a sheep go lame. When you find a sheep lame of any foot, examine it between the hoofs, and if he be troubled with this distemper, you will find a hole big enough to admit a pin's head, in which you may observe five or six black hairs about an inch long; then, with a sharp-pointed knife, open the skin a quarter of an inch on each side of the hole, and pressing it gently with your thumb, above the slit, take hold of the black hairs with the other hand, and there will come out a worm like a solid piece of flesh, about two or three inches long. The wound must afterwards be healed with tar, or broom salve.

Of the Cough in Sheep.—When sheep are troubled with the Cough and Shortness of Breath, bleed them in the ear; and take some oil of almonds and white wine, which mix well together, and pour into their nostrils, about a spoonful at a time. When sheep are thus afflicted with a cough and shortness of breath, they are subject to be scabbed about their Lips; the remedy for which is, to beat hyssop and bay salt, of each a like quantity, together, and rub their lips, palates and mouths with it: But if there be any Ulcerous Places, anoint them with vinegar and tar well mixed together.

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A Remedy when Sheep have swallowed any venomous Worm, Horse Leech, or poisonous Herb.—When sheep have eaten any thing that occasions their body to swell; bleed them in the lips, and under the tail; giving them, at the same time, a large spoonful of oil olive, or sharp white-wine vinegar, or two good spoonfuls of human urine from a sound person.

Against the Murrain.—Take the dried flowers of wormwood, or of rue; mix them with common salt, and give it to such sheep as are infected, or are in danger of being so. About a dram is enough for each sheep, given in a morning, in a spoonful or two of human urine.

Of the Red Water in Sheep.—The red water is accounted one of the most dangerous distempers to which sheep are subject, as it carries them off, if not very soon discovered. Bleed the sheep in the foot, and under the tail; then apply to the sore places, the leaves of rue and wormwood, or the tender shoots of either of them, bruised and well mixed with bay salt; and give them by way of diet, fine hay, morning and evening, or other dry meat, sprinkled a little with salt.

Of the Wildfire in Sheep.—This is as dangerous and infectious a distemper as any that can attend the flock. The remedy is, chervil bruised and beat up with stale beer, with which the sore or afflicted part must be anointed.—Or, prepare a wash, made of common water one quarter of a pint, and the quantity of a horse bean of white copperas; wash the sore part with this water twice or thrice in an hour's time, and it is a certain cure.

A Remedy for Sore Eyes.—Sometimes sheep have a flux of humors in their eyes, which weakens their sight and brings them to be quite blind, if not helped in time. Some use on this occasion the juice of celandine, which they drop into the eye; others the juice of the leaves of ground ivy, which should be forcibly spirted out of the mouth into the sheep's eye: Or, a decoction made of either of the foregoing plants will do as well. When you make these decoctions, let about five or six grains of alum be boiled in every pint of water.—About
seven

seven grains of white copperas infused in about half a pint of water, is also a sovereign remedy for humors in the eyes.

Of the Tag or Bely.—Sheep are said to be tagged or belted, when they have a flux, which, lighting upon the tail, the heat of the dung, by its scalding, breeds the Scab. The method of treating this distemper is, first to cut off the tags of wool that are rayed, so as to lay the fore bare; then wash the raw part with human urine, or strong beef or pork brine, and strew it over with fine mould, or dried earth; then lay on tar mixed well with goose grease, or hogs lard, and after that repeat a strewing of fine mould: this is the common receipt, and the effect is a certain cure, as far as outward application can act. But give them as a Diet, oats, fine hay, with a little sprinkling of bay salt finely beaten, and a small quantity of the powder of juniper berries, which will certainly remove the cause. As this distemper is generally occasioned by cold and poor Pasturage, a change of pasture will be found helpful.

Of the Measles or Pox in Sheep.—This distemper shews itself at first in small Pimples on the Skin, either of a red or purplish color, and is very infectious; so that a sheep, as soon as attacked with it, should be removed from the flock, and put into a fresh springing pasture. The outward application used by the shepherds is, the leaves of rosemary boiled in strong vinegar, about three ounces of leaves to a pint, with which they wash the pustules or sore parts.

Of the Blood.—A sheep attacked with this distemper will first stand still, then hold down his head, and soon after stagger and drop down dead; and all this in five or six minutes. A shepherd, therefore, should be very watchful; and as soon as he perceives a sheep stagger, first cut off the upper part of his ears, and immediately after bleed him under the eye, and he will soon recover. Some suppose this distemper to proceed from the sheep eating Pennygrass; but others think it to be an Overfulness of blood from rank Diet.

Of

Of the Wood Evil.—The wood evil is seldom or never found among sheep that have their pasture in low Grounds, but for the most part amongst those that feed upon poor Uplands, and grounds overrun with fern. This disorder commonly happens about April or May, seizing the sheep in the neck, making them hold their Heads awry, and to halt in their Walk. The Remedy is, to bleed them in the vein under the eye; which if not done in time, and fresh pasture in low lands provided for them, you will lose your sheep, as this distemper occasions their death in a day or two.

A Cure for a Lamb in a Fever or any Sickness.—If a lamb be seized with a fever, or any other sickness, take him away from his dam, for fear of her catching it; which done, draw some milk from the ewe, and put to it so much rain water, and make the lamb swallow it down; this is a certain cure for a sick lamb, if you keep him warm.

Of the Dartars.—The dartars appears on the Chin of lambs in a Scab, and is occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew. This distemper will kill a lamb, if not stopped; therefore use the following as a preventive, viz. Take salt and hyssop in like portions, beat them together, and therewith rub the palate of the mouth, the tongue, and all the muzzle; then wash the scab with vinegar, and after that anoint it with tar and hogs grease mixed together.

There is also a Scabbiness often happens to lambs when they are about Half a Year old; to cure which, you must anoint them with tar mixed with two parts of goose grease.

To fasten loose Teeth in Sheep and Lambs.—When you observe their teeth loose, which is known by their not feeding, bleed them under the tail, and rub their gums with powder of mallow roots.

O F

H O G S.

Of the Nature, Use, and Choice of Swine.

THE Hog is a hurtful and spoiling beast; stout, hardy, and troublesome to rule. However, he is a profitable creature, where there is convenience to keep him. In farms, where there are large dairies, it is necessary that to each Cow there should be a Hog; for the offals of the dairy, such as skimmed milk, or flit milk, butter milk, whey, and even the washing of the dairy, afford sufficient food to nourish them.

The best Swine (both sows and boars) for Breeding, are chosen by the following appearances. Long and large bodies; deep sides and bellies; thick necks and thighs; short legs; and thick chine, well set with strong bristles. The sow should have only ten tets or paps, or twelve at most. With respect to their color; the white or sandy are esteemed the best; the pied are considered the worst, as being most subject to the measles.

Of their Management.

ONE boar is to be allowed to ten sows, and both to be a year old before they are suffered to couple.

I

A sow

A sow usually farrows in the seventeenth week, and may have three litters in a year; but it is better not to let them take the boar every breaming time, that the pigs may derive no weakness from their want of strength to suckle them.

Take care that the sows are not too fat at Farrowing time; but feed them plentifully afterwards, that they may give the better nourishment.

The best Breaming Time is, with some, from November till the end of March or beginning of April. If a sow miss the breaming time, or seem not inclinable for the boar, parched oats in her morning or evening's food, or the small end of a rennet bag, will Incline her to receive him.

Great care is to be taken of the sows when with pig, and to shut them up in the sty to avoid accidents. Two of them should not be put together, lest they lie one on another, and hurt themselves. Let them farrow in the sty, for otherwise they often cast their pigs, which is a great loss to the keeper.

If the sow bring a great number, she may be helped by the owner's feeding the pigs now and then with warm milk and a little coarse sugar in it, as they may conveniently be brought to take it.

When a sow has brought a fare of pigs, barley made soft in water may be given her; it is a cooling Diet, and will nourish her, and much strengthen her body. To keep sows from doing Harm, or becoming mischievous at farrowing time, let them have water, besides a plenty of milk, or the best wash of the dairy, which you may think proper to allow.

Young sows especially should be watched, that they do not eat their pigs when they are about to farrow. Or, as a preventive, feed the sow very well a few days before her expected time of farrowing; or, if that have not been done, wash the backs of the pigs with a sponge dipped in an infusion of aloes and water warmed.

When your pigs are to be Weaned; in the absence of the sow, feed them with the best milk you can spare from
from

from the dairy; and though you begin with giving it warm, you may, at three weeks end, serve them with it cold, if you design to rear them; and they may then, or at a month at farthest, either be fed alone, or keep company with the sow abroad. It is advised, in order to rear fine pigs, to keep the sow littered with clean straw, and her sty free from all manner of filth.

Sows breed till they are six years old; but the boar at five is deemed of no further Service for generation. They are, therefore, at the above ages, put up to fatten for brawn, &c. But if the boar be gelt, he will then make good bacon.

The pigs farrowed in or near Lent, and in summer, are best to rear; as in winter the cold pinches them, and keeps them back. Then, having chose out the best for sows and boars to breed on, geld all the males and spay all the females you design to rear; for so both will make the best hogs, and yield more lard. The boar pigs ought to be Castrated when they are about six months old; for then they begin to wear strong in heat, and will make the stronger hogs: This should be done either in the spring, or at Michaelmas, and as follows; cut a cross slit in the middle of the cod over each testicle, then pull them gently out; and anoint the wound with tar. But sows should not be Spayed till they are three or four years old; to do which, cut them in the mid flank, two fingers broad, with a sharp pen knife, and take out the bag of birth, and cut it off; then stitch up the wound again, and anoint it, and keep her in a warm sty for two or three days; then let her out, and she will soon grow fat.

Swine are not to be suffered to Feed too rashly, nor served with too great a plenty before they are put up; but such a moderate diet is to be given them, as will just keep them in a good state of body, and prevent them from being over-ravenous. If swine range about in the day time, and eat too much fresh Grass, especially in the spring, they will be liable to the distemper called the Gargut; wherefore, so long as you turn them

out, use them to a Feeding every morning and evening, and your fears may be less.

All swine in Health curl their tails; for which reason, the best swineherds will by no means suffer them to be bled in that part, but in the Ears and about the Neck, when Bleeding is necessary.

The chief Hindrance to the Thriving of hogs, is, letting them lie in the wet. If the Hair of your hogs stare and look rugged, which is an instance of their not being in a thriving state, take half a peck, or more, of ashes, boil them into ley; then cause such hogs to be laid on a form, and wash them with the ley, and curry them with an old currycomb, till you find all the scurf removed from the skin; then wash them with clean water, and strew dry ashes over them; and this will kill the lice, and cause the hogs to thrive well.

R E C E I P T S, &c.

Of the Fever in Swine.—Swine are very subject to fevers, which they shew by hanging their Heads, and turning them on one Side; running on a sudden, and stopping short, which is commonly, if not always attended with a Giddiness, and occasions them to drop, and die, if not timely prevented. When you observe this distemper upon them, you must strictly regard which side their heads turn to, and bleed them in the ear, or in the neck, on the contrary side. Some bleed them likewise under the tail, about two inches below the rump. It is very certain, that this Giddiness, or, as some call it, Staggers, in a hog, proceeds from an overfulness of blood; and therefore, by bleeding them in time they will recover.

In the Bleeding of hogs near the tail, you may observe a large vein to rise above the rest. The old farmers used to beat this vein with a little stick, in order to make it rise or swell, and then open it lengthwise with a phleme, or fine pen knife; and, after taking away a sufficient quantity of blood, (that is, ten ounces from a hog of about fourteen stone, or fifteen or sixteen from

from a hog of twenty-five and upwards), bind up the orifice either with bafs taken from a fresh mat, or with a flip taken from the inner bark of the lime tree, or the inner bark of a willow, or the elm. After bleeding, keep them in the house for a day or two, giving them barley meal mixed with warm water, and allowing them to drink nothing but what is warm, water chiefly, without any mixture. In the paste made with barley meal, some of the most curious swineherds will give about half an ounce a day of the bark of oak ground fine.

Of the Quinsy.—This is a distemper which swine are very subject to. It will prevent their feeding, and frequently happens when they are half fatted; so that after five or six weeks putting up, though they may have eaten near ten bushels of peas, in three or four days, this distemper reduces them to a like state in flesh, as when they were put up to feed. This distemper is a Swelling in the throat, and is remedied by bleeding a little above the shoulder, or behind the shoulders. Bleeding under the tongue is recommended strongly; though some will have Settering to be the most certain method of cure. However, either of these will do.

Of the Kernels in Swine.—The distemper called the Kernels, is likewise a Swelling in the throat; the remedy for which is, bleeding them under the tongue, and rubbing their mouths, after bleeding, with salt and wheat flour, finely beat and well mixed together. If a Sow be with Pig, and have this distemper upon her, give her the roots of the common field narcissus, or yellow daffodil.

Of the Loathing of Meat, or discharging it by Vomit.—When swine vomit their meat, their stomachs may be corrected by giving them the raspings of ivory or hartshorn dried in a pan with salt; these must be mixed with their meat, which should be chiefly ground beans, or ground acorns, or for want of them, barley indifferently broken in the mill, and scalded, with the above ingredients. Madder is likewise good to be given them on this occasion mixed with their meat. This distemper however,

however, is not mortal, but has the ill effect of reducing swine in their flesh. It certainly prevents the Blood, or Gargut, as some call it, which generally proceeds from their eating too much fresh grafs when they are first turned abroad in the spring.

Of the Gargut, or Blood.—This distemper, by country people, is always esteemed mortal. It shews itself almost like the fever in Swine, by a staggering in their Gait, and loathing their Meat. In the fever, however, they will eat freely till the very instant they drop; but in this, their stomachs will fall off a day or two before the staggering or giddiness appears. The cure for which is, to bleed the hog, as soon as you perceive him attacked with the distemper, under the ears; and under the tail, according to the opinion of some. To make him bleed freely, beat him with a small wand where the orifices are made. After bleeding, keep the hog in the house, and give him barley meal in warm whey, with madder, red ochre, or bole powdered.

Of the Spleen.—As swine are insatiable creatures, they are frequently troubled with abundance of the spleen; the remedy for which is, to give them some twigs of tamarisk boiled or infused in water; or if some of the small tender twigs of tamarisk, fresh gathered, were to be chopped small, and given them in their meat, it would greatly assist them; for the juice, and every part of this wood, is of extraordinary benefit to swine in most cases, but in this distemper especially. If you cannot get tamarisk, you may use the tops of heath boiled in water.

Of the Cholera in Hogs.—This distemper shews itself by the hog's losing its Flesh, forsaking its Meat, and being more inclined to Sleep than ordinary, even refusing the fresh food of the field, and falling into a sleep as soon as he enters it. It is common, in this distemper, for a hog to sleep more than three parts in four of its time; and therefore he cannot eat sufficiently for his nourishment. This is what may be called a Lethargy; for he is no sooner asleep, but he seems dead, not being sensible,

ble, or moving, though you beat him with the greatest violence, till of himself he recovers.

The most certain and approved remedy for it, is, the root of the cucumis silvestris, or wild cucumber, as some call it, stamped and strained with water, given them to drink. This will immediately cause them to vomit, and soon after to become lively, and leave their drowsiness. When the stomach is thus discharged, give them horse beans softened in pork brine, or in fresh human urine from some healthful person; or else, acorns that have been infused a day or two in common water and salt, about a fortieth part of salt to the water. It would be necessary to keep them in the house during the time of the operation, and not to suffer them to go out till the middle of the next day, first giving them a good feed of barley meal mixed with water, wherein a little oak bark has been infused for three or four hours.—Or, as a more gentle remedy than the former, you may give the dried roots of monks rhubarb, about a quarter of an ounce with a peck of barley meal; which will bring the hog to feed with a good appetite.

Of the Pestilence, or Plague, in Swine.—This distemper is undoubtedly infectious; and therefore, all swine that are taken with it, must immediately be separated from the herd, and put into some house where none but the infected may come. In this, as well as in all other cases where swine are distempered, let them have clean straw. Give them, when they are thus attacked, about a pint of good raisin or white wine, wherein some of the roots of the polypody of the oak and about ten or twelve bruised berries of ivy have been boiled. This medicine will purge them, and, by correcting their stomach, discharge the distemper.

If after the first, another hog should be seized with the same illness, let the house or sty be cleaned well from the straw and dung of the first distempered hog. At the first of his entrance, give him some bunches of wormwood, fresh gathered, for him to feed on at his pleasure; observing every time that you have occasion

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to bring in a new distempered swine, to give them clean litter, and clean houses.—The polypody of the oak, in wine, as above directed, is likewise an approved remedy for the Choler in hogs.

Of the Measles.—Swine, when they are troubled with the measles, will have a much hoarser Voice than usual, their Tongues will be pale, and their Skin will be thick set with blisters, about the size of peas. As this distemper is natural to swine, the ancients advise, by way of prevention, to give them their meat in leaden troughs. It is also a common practice, where this distemper prevails (for it is in some sort pestilential), to give the hogs an infusion of briony root and cummin water, every morning in their first feed, as a preventive. But the most sure way is, to prepare the following medicine, viz. Sulphur, half a pound; alum, three ounces; bay berries, three quarters of a pint; and foot, two ounces. Beat all these together, tie them in a linen cloth; and lay them in the water which you give them to drink, stirring them first in the water.—Or, take flower of sulphur, half an ounce, and as much madder, ground or powdered, as it comes over; liquorice sliced, about a quarter of an ounce, and aniseed the same quantity; to this put a spoonful of wheat flour, and mix it with new milk; which give to a hog in a morning fasting, repeating it twice or thrice: This is a highly-commended remedy for the Murrain and Measles.

Of the Distemper in the Lungs.—Swine as they are of a hot nature, are subject to a distemper, which is called the Thirst; or Lungs, according to some farmers. This is a distemper proceeding purely from Want of Water; and therefore they are liable to it only in the summer time, or where water is wanting. It is frequently to a farmer's very great expence, when swine are put up to fatten, that there is not due care taken to give them water enough; for then they surely pine, and lose the benefit of their meat. To prevent this, be careful to give them fresh water often; for the want of it brings on an over heat of the liver, which occasions this distemper.

temper. To remove it, pierce both ears of the hog, and put into each orifice, a leaf and stalk, a little bruised, of the black hellebore.

Of the Gall.—This distemper appears in a Swelling under the jaws, and never happens but on a want of appetite, and where the stomach is too cold to digest, as some authors say. It generally seizes those swine which are confined in nasty pens, and neglected and starved in their feed. Give the juice of colewort or cabbage leaves with saffron mixed with honey and water, about a pint; and it will effect a cure.

Of the Pox.—This distemper is remarkable in such swine as have wanted necessary subsistence, and more particularly in such as have wanted water. Some have thought it proceeded from a venereal cause, whereby the blood has been corrupted. It appears in many Sores upon the body of the creature; and a boar or sow will never thrive while infected with it, though you give them the best of meat. The cure is, to give them inwardly about two large spoonfuls of treacle, in water that has first been made indifferently sweet with honey, about a pint at a time, anointing the sores with flower of brimstone well mixed in hogs lard; to which may be added, a small quantity of tobacco dust. While you give this remedy, the infected swine should be kept in a house, and quite free from the rest of the herd, till cured.

Of the Swelling under the Throat.—This distemper appears somewhat like the Swelling of the Kernels, or what some farmers call the Kernels in swine. The most immediate remedy is, to open the swelled parts, when they are ripe for that purpose, with a fine pen knife or lancet, taking care that it is not in the least rusty; and there will issue from thence a great quantity of foetid matter of a yellow or greenish color. Then wash the part with fresh human urine, and dress the wound with hogs lard.

A Cure for the Bite of a Viper, or Mad Dog.—The symptoms of madness in hogs, which proceed from the bite of
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vipers,

vipers, slow worms, or mad dogs, are nearly the same, viz. a hog on this occasion will paw with his Feet, foam at his Mouth, and champ or gnash with his Jaws, start suddenly, and jump upon all four at intervals. Some of the country people have mistaken this distemper for the Fever in swine, others for the Staggers, and others for the Blood; but in neither of these do the swine paw with their feet, the venomous bites alone giving them that direction. The most immediate remedy or cure for such bites, if you can judge of their disaster presently after they are bitten, is to wash the wound with warm human urine, or warm vinegar; or, in want of either, with common water and salt warmed, the quantity of salt one fortieth part to the water; and then searing or burning the wound with a red-hot iron. At the same time, the hog should be Settered in the Ear with the common hellebore.—Or, in the above case, the following medicine, which is very efficacious, may be used, viz. Compose of rue, the smaller centaury, box, St. John's wort, of each two handfals; and vervain, a handful: these herbs should be boiled in four gallons of small beer, being tied up in bunches. When you imagine this decoction strong enough, pass the liquor through a sieve, or coarse cloth; then add to it about a gallon of water, or as much as will make good the deficiency of the liquor boiled away; add to this, about two pounds of flower of sulphur, about a pound of madder finely beaten, and as much coriander seed not beat, aniseed about three quarters of a pound, and fine oyster-shell powder well prepared (or in lieu of that, the powder of crab or lobster claws), about six ounces. This medicine will be sufficient for twenty-five hogs.

Of the Tremor or Shaking in Swine.—Take hyssop and mallows, in stalks and leaves, about a handful of each, boil them in three pints of milk, till the virtue of the herbs has sufficiently got into it; then strain the liquor from the herbs, and add, of madder two spoonfuls, and liquorice sliced about an ounce, with as much aniseed. Give this two succeeding mornings.

Of the Staggers in a Hog.—This distemper is to be cured two ways, viz. either by a draught prepared of flower of sulphur and madder, ground or powdered, about an ounce of each, boiled in new milk, and given at twice to the hog fasting in the morning, two days following, if you take the disorder in the beginning; or else, when it has already seized his head with violence, use the following: Common houseleek and rue, equal quantities; to which add, bay salt, enough to make their juice very pungent, when they are bruised together, which should be done in a stone or marble mortar, with a wooden pestle: When these are well stamped and mixed together, add a large spoonful of the strongest vinegar you can get, and put the mixture into the ears of the hog, stopping them both close with tow, wool, or cotton, so that it may remain in a day and a night. This, if the hog is not too far gone, will recover him; but the same must be repeated a second time, if one application does not effect a cure. As soon as the mixture is taken out of his ears, stop them with sheeps wool, cotton, or tow, that has been greased a little with oil of almonds, which will prevent his taking cold.

For a Hog that hath eaten any ill or poisonous Herb, as Hemlock, Henbane, &c.—Give him to drink the juice of cucumbers made warm, which will cause him to vomit, and so cleanse his stomach that he will soon recover.

To feed Hogs for Lard.—Let them lie on thick planks or stone pavement; feed them with barley and peas, but no beans, and let them have the tappings or washings of hogsheds; but for a change, give them sod barley; and in a short time, they will begin to glut; therefore, about once in ten days give them a handful of crabs. Make them drunk now and then, and they will fat the better. After a month's feeding, give them dough made of barley meal for about five weeks, without any drink or other moisture, by which time they will be fat enough for use.

O F D O G S.

An Account of the Dogs in Use with Sportsmen, their particular Descriptions, Names, and Departments, and the Methods of Training them.

THE Dogs that are serviceable to the sportsman, are the Land Spaniel, the Water Spaniel, the Setting Dog, the Spanish Pointer, the Otter Dog, the Fox Hound, the Beagle or Tarrier, the Blood Hound or Buck Hound, the Grey Hound, and the Lurcher.

The Land Spaniel has a good nose for finding out game, such as hares, or for perching of pheasants; he will hunt close, and being brought up young to fetch and carry, is a good companion for a shooter. Gun Spaniels will always open as soon as they discover their game, and spring it; so that they ought to be under command, and never suffered to range before their master out of gun shot — It is recommended to cut off the Tip of a Spaniel's Tail while a whelp, because it adds to his beauty, and renders him easier to press into covert after his game; it besides prevents worms from breeding in that part, and thus rids the creature of a nauseous torment.

The Water Spaniel, if he be of the right sort, has rough hair, and will naturally take the water when he is a puppy: at nine months old, you may teach him any thing necessary for his office. His business is chiefly to hunt for ducks, teal, widgeon, or wild geese, in the fens, moors, or lakes, at the time when the young are beginning to fly. He must be learned to fetch and carry, and then he will bring to you what you shoot, or dive after the young water fowl and bring them up.

The Setting Dog is spotted with liver color and white. The use of him is to range the fields, and set partridges; he is of the spaniel kind, and of a middle size; has a very tender nose, and will quarter a field in a little time. Take one of this sort at nine months old, with a halter with hob nails in it about his neck, and teach him to crouch

crouch down at a dead partridge, if you can get one; and especially learn him to let a net be drawn over him without stirring, which can only be done by giving the discipline of the hob-nailed collar, and making the experiment of drawing a net over him at the same time.

The Spanish Pointer is esteemed incomparable, and will, without teaching, point at a partridge. He is large, will range well, and stand high enough to appear above any high stubble. When he points, you may be sure of birds within gun shot.

The Otter Dog is very rough in his hair, which is commonly curled. They are of a large size, but less docile than the spaniels, though they seem to be of that sort. Their delight is chiefly in water, and their use principally in destroying of otters, which devour all fish they meet with.

The Fox Hound is one of the larger kind of hounds. He should particularly be strong in his loins, and light in his chest, for his business is to run hard after his game, and to hunt the fox.—A gentleman should not have less than twenty Couple of dogs in a pack, for many of them will tire in a long chase; in some chases perhaps not three couple will be in at the death of the fox. Some of these will hunt the hare; but it is best to keep the pack to one business.

The Beagle or Tarrier is smaller than the fox hound, and twenty Couple make a good pack. Enter these when they are about a year old. When these hunt, at first, you may bring them under command by the smack of a whip.

The Blood Hound or Buck Hound is large, and deep-mouthed. This sort of dog will hunt dry foot; and when they have once singled out a deer, their nose is so fine, they never leave him till he is dead.

The Grey Hound is a long, fine shaped dog, made to run, and has but little scent. A Leash of grey hounds is enough for any gentleman who will observe the law of the game; one large one to turn a hare, and the two others low, and to bear well, so that they may easily take up the hare. The smooth-skinned sort will take a gate

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or stile, or run well in an open country; but the rough-haired ones are much the best for inclosed lands, because they will take any hedge, where they have strength enough to break through. Let your Grey-hound Bitch be full three quarters, and your Dog a year old, before you enter them, for fear of a strain. The bitches are always more eager after their game, than the dogs.

The Lurcher is a small sort of grey hound for courting of rabbits chiefly; he will sometimes take up a hare, but makes best sport with a rabbit.

These several sorts of dogs are very useful; and considering the service and pleasure they afford mankind, and the value of some of them, there is great reason why their Health should be regarded.

R E C E I P T S, &c.

Remedy against the Bite of a Mad Dog.—Take one pound of salt, put it into a quart of spring water, and wash, bathe, and squeeze the wound for an hour; then bind a little salt upon the wound, and keep it on for twelve hours. Be sure, as soon as the wound is given, to make use of the above remedy.—Or, take the roots of flower de luce one handful, bruise and stamp them small, put them into milk, and give it the dog.—Or, take eight drams of the juice of a herb called hartshorn, or dog's tooth; *which is a most excellent Receipt against any Madness in dogs whatever.*

The keepers of dogs, when bitten, take the flower-de-luce root, and boil it in milk, then strain and drink the milk.

To cure a Dog when bit by a Viper or Slow Worm.—Wash the part clean with hot vinegar or urine, and shave the place where the wound was, or cut the hair close, and then anoint it with oil of vipers once a day for six or seven days; but muzzle him, except the time he eats or drinks, and then keep him from licking.

A dog that is bit by a Slow Worm, or Blind Worm, is in as much danger as if he were bit by a viper.

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For the Bite of a Fox.—Anoint the wound with oil wherein earth worms and rue have been boiled.

For any Wounds similarly received, that are not venomous; apply powder of matresilva dried in an oven, or in the sun.

To cure a Dog of the Mange.—Give him flower of brimstone and fresh butter, and wash him with a liquor made of human urine, a gallon, boiled half an hour, with a pound of tobacco stalks in it: the butter and brimstone must be given every morning fasting, and the outward application immediately after; but you must muzzle your dog, or by licking himself he will die.

The Mange proceeds from a want of fresh water to drink; from foul kennelling; and from foundering or melting the grease. There is a necessity for dogs to have water always at their command; for they are of a hot nature, and extremely liable to diseases, if not supplied with fresh water to drink frequently.

IF *Worms* breed in the fore or mangy places about a spaniel, they will prevent his cure, and make him grow worse. The powder of wild cucumbers will kill these worms, and otherwise promote the cure of the animal.

IF *Worms* be within the body; they may be destroyed, by causing the spaniel to eat the yolk of an egg with two scruples of saffron pulverized, and well mixed together. This is to be given in a morning fasting, and the spaniel to be kept, after taking it, without any food till night.

To harden the Feet of a Grey Hound not used to Travelling, or the Feet of a Setter or Pointer that has ranged too much.—Wash their feet with warm alum water, taking care that the sand be out; and an hour afterwards wash them with warm beer and butter.

To make the Hair of a Spaniel grow.—Bathe the spaniel in the water of lupines or hops, and anoint him with stale barrows flick.

To cure the Formica, or sore Ears, in a Spaniel.—Take gummi tragacanthimum, or gum dragant, four ounces, infused in the strongest vinegar you can get, for eight days, and afterwards bruised on a marble stone, adding
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roche alum and galls beaten to powder, of each two ounces; mingle all these well together, and lay it on the part affected.

To recover the Smell of a Spaniel.—If a spaniel lose his smell, so as to be unable to spring or retrieve a fowl in his usual manner; take agaric, two drams; and sal gemma, one scruple: beat these into powder, and incorporate them with oxymel, making a pill as big as a nut, which cover with butter, and give it to a dog. This will bring him to a quick scent.

To cure a Swelling in the Throat.—Anoint the place affected with oil of chæmomel; and then wash it with vinegar, mixed, not over strongly, with salt.

To cure Dogs that are wounded by Staking themselves, or to stop a violent Effusion of Blood.—If any of these dogs stake themselves, by brushing through hedges; then cut off all the hair about the wounds, and wash them with warm vinegar.

If a dog receive a Bruise in any joint; to cure him, cut off the hair about the place, and rub the part gently with the following mixture, viz. two ounces of oil of spike, and two ounces of oil of swallows, mixed; but muzzle him when you lay it on.

To cure a fresh Wound in a Dog.—If your dog be staked, or wounded any other way; then, where the wound is (if no large blood vessel be broken), immediately apply some oil of turpentine, but secure the dog's mouth that he may not bite you; for the turpentine will occasion a violent smarting for about a minute; but then you may be assured it will work a perfect cure. Where any wound is, the hair must be cut close to the skin, or else it will fret the wound and make it mortify.

If there be any Deep Holes in the wound, then take some fresh butter, and burn it in a pan, and while it is hot, make a tent with some scraped lint; and when it is dipped in the warm butter, put the lint into the hole of the wound, and change the tents every morning; the wounds this way will soon heal; and when you change them, wash the wounds with milk.

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When you use tents to your dogs, swathe them with broad slips of linen, so that they may not get at their wounds, for they will else endeavour to remove the tents from their places.

To cure a Dog of Convulsions.—He will first stagger, then fall and flutter with his Legs, and his Tongue will hang out of his mouth. Dip his nose and tongue immediately into cold water, and he will presently recover: But it is likely he may have a second fit soon after; in this case, give him as much water as he will drink, and he will be well. This will save the trouble of bleeding him in the tail.

A Purge for a Dog, if you imagine he has been poisoned.—Take oil of English pitch, one large spoonful for a large dog, or in proportion for a less; give it him in a morning, and it will carry off the malignity the same day.

For a Megrim in a Dog.—When you find a dog stagger as he walks, open a vein under his tail, and he will presently recover.

For Films growing over the Eyes of Dogs.—When you perceive any film growing over the eyes of your dog, prepare the following water to wash them with twice a day, viz. Take the quantity of a large pea of white vitriol, and put it into about half a wine pint of spring water, and when it has stood a day, take a fine piece of linen cloth, and dip it in the liquor, squeezing it a little, and then pass it over the dog's eyes gently five or six times; and after about a minute is past, with a little plain water wash his eyes again, and dry them. If you think the dog's eyes smart, do this twice a day.

To kill Ticks, Lice, or Fleas in Dogs.—Take of beaten cummin, with as much hellebore, and mix them together with water, and wash your dogs with it; or wash them with the juice of cucumbers, if the above cannot be had; and anoint them all over with the lees or old dregs of oil olive.—Or, take water wherein lime has been slaked, and boil in it some wormwood and carduus, with which wash the dog, and afterwards anoint him with goose grease and soap.

T A B L E S

REFERRING TO

DISEASES, REMEDIES, AND OTHER MATTERS,
CONTAINED UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS IN
THE FOREGOING WORK.

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Month	Days of the Week	Laborers in					BULLOCKS					
		Wildernets and Park	Pleasure Garden	Kitchen Garden	Total		Fat		Lean		Total	
						<u>l.</u> <u>s.</u> <u>d.</u>	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well
	Mon											
	Tu.											
	We.											
	Th.											
	Frid.											
	Sat.											
	Sun.											
Total												

Alteration since last Week.

Month	Days of the Week	SHEEP and LAMBS									
		Ewes		Wethers		Fat		Lean		Total	
		ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well
	Mon										
	Tu.										
	We.										
	Th.										
	Fri.										
	Sat.										
	Sun.										
Total											

Alteration since last Week.

N. B. The above TABLES (to contain Accounts of the Business of the
St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross

of Laborers, State of Cattle, &c. &c. &c.

C O W S								H O R S E S							
Milking		Dry		Calves		Total		Saddle		Coach		Cart		Total	
ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well
	</														

Alteration since last Week.



S W I N E				D O G S				D E E R											
Boars		Sows		Pigs		Total		Pointers		Spaniels		Bucks		Docs		Fauns		Total	
ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	Tot.	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	ill	well	

Alteration since last Week.

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